

Feb 8 '22

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

Organization · Education · Co-operation

Winnipeg, Man.

February 8, 1922



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THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

"Equal Rights to All and Special Privileges to None"
A Weekly Journal for Progressive Farmers

The Guide is absolutely owned and controlled by the organized farmers—entirely independent, and not one dollar of political, capitalistic, or special interest money is invested in it.

GEORGE F. CHIPMAN
Editor and Manager.

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Farm Women's Clubs

The Saskatchewan Convention

THE annual convention of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers is to be held in Regina, February 14, 15, 16 and 17. The Women's Section will meet in convention at the same time. The sessions will be held in the First Baptist Church, corner of Lorne and Victoria, and will commence at 10 a.m., February 14. The women will meet in separate sessions, Tuesday evening, Wednesday morning and afternoon, Thursday morning and Friday afternoon.

The principal subjects to be featured at the women's meetings will be Marketing and Young People's Work, and Mrs. McNaughton's report on Immigration of Women for Domestic Help. A new feature of the convention will be the Thursday evening session, at which the women will put on the entire program. Dr. Helen MacMurehy will be the principal speaker, and it is expected that she will deal with some phase of Child Welfare.

U.F.W.M. Program for 1922

Following are the special subjects that will be studied in all Women's Sections of the United Farmers' locals for 1922:

Reduced Freight Rates

The 1922 objective for all U.F.M. and U.F.W.M. members is to get back to the 1917 freight level of freight rates. This will save every farmer an average of \$92 on each car of grain shipped. But only a strong organization can force the necessary legislation. We, therefore, count on you doing your part in enrolling new members. See literature from the "Get Together or Go Out of Business Campaign." Study the freight rate articles in The Grain Growers' Guide.

Marketing

A graded basis for marketing eggs and poultry will not only raise the standard, but ensure better returns for the higher grades. Alberta and Saskatchewan lead our province in this respect. We can only get similar legislation if our people make the demand. Do you agree with the resolution passed by the U.F.M. and U.F.W.M. conventions this year? Study it and advise Central office as to the method you suggest. Copies of the Alberta Service may be obtained at Central office.

Debates

Your local cannot afford to miss entering the U.F.M. district debating series. Write you district secretary at once for particulars. Debating material may be secured from the Central office, from the Package Library of the M.A.C., Winnipeg, or from the Package Library,

Extension Service of the University, Edmonton, Alberta.

Committee Work for 1921

At the U.F.W.M. annual convention six splendid committee reports were presented on the following subjects:

Young People, Education, Public Health, Social Service, Immigration and Marketing. These, as well as the Rural Survey, make excellent papers for study at local meetings throughout the year, and may be loaned from the Central office.

Joint U.F.M. and U.F.W.M. committee work is being engaged in for the present year. The committees and their conveners are as follows: Legislation, Peter Wright, Myrtle; organization, A. J. M. Poole, Kelwood; finance, W. G. Rathwell, Brandon; education, Mrs. Jas. Elliott,

Cardale; Young People, Mrs. Albert McGregor, Keyes; social welfare and public health, Mrs. Jas. Barrett, Bagot; co-operation and marketing, Miss Eva Graham, Roland.

The conveners will be glad to keep in the closest touch with the locals for the purpose of both securing and disseminating information.

President of the U.F.W.M.

Mrs. Jas. Elliott, of Cardale, the newly elected president of the United Farm Women of Manitoba, is already well known to the members of the association. For the last four years Mrs. Elliott has been the woman director for Marquette, and for the last year vice-president of the U.F.W.M. During the period of holding office Mrs. Elliott has taken an active part in organization, both in her own district and in other parts of Manitoba.

Mrs. Elliott brings to her new and important position a wealth of experience that will prove a very valuable aid in doing effective work. She was born on a farm near Thornbury, Ontario. She received her public school education in the rural school at Sandhill. The family moved to Owen Sound and there she received a high school education and later taught school in the village of Leith.

Of an enterprising nature she, as a young woman, came out to the West in 1922. Deciding on locating in Manitoba she assisted in organizing a new school and taught in it for two years. She also taught in Oak River village school, and worked for six months on the editorial staff of the Patron Advocate. Then, as she puts it herself, she met "one of the finest young men from the East," got married and settled on a farm within one mile of her first school in Manitoba. Twenty-seven years of life on a farm in this prairie province and raising a family of four girls and three boys has given Mrs. Elliott a practical



Mrs. Jas. Elliott
President of U.F.W.M.

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knowledge of the problems which confront the farm woman.

Mrs. Elliott has a tender spot in her heart for young people on the farm, and during the last year prepared a most excellent report on Young People's Work. Manitoba United Farm Women will extend a hearty greeting to their new president.

Springhill Debates

The secretary of the Springhill U.F.M., Mrs. I. Yerex, reports that the first debate in their local was held on January 13, the subject being: Resolved That Man Has Done More For Mankind Than Woman. Decision was given in favor of the affirmative, but the judges paid high compliments to all taking part, commending debaters on their first appearance on a debating platform.

An audience of eighty had their interest so stimulated that it was decided to hold a second debate and social on the evening of the 27th.

The combined U.F.M. and U.F.W.M. meetings are proving most successful. Especially was the new feature, a twilight supper, appreciated by the members. On this occasion the guests met at the home of Mrs. R. A. Harris. A pretty colored light effect was secured by draping the electric lights in colored paper.

Games and music were the order of the evening until about 11.30 p.m. Then small tables were set around with a menu card on each which read:

Boston Overthrow (tea).....	5c
Printers' Horror (pie).....	5c
Northern Glacier (ice cream)....	10c
No Ground for Complaint (coffee)	5c
Cook's Delight (cake).....	5c
The White Man's Strength served with Son of Noah (ham sandwiches)	10c
Three quarters of the Earth (water)	5c
Irish Lemons (scaloped potatoes)	5c
The Home of the Skipper (cheese)	5c
A Chip of the Old Block (tooth pick)	5c

Dishes, food, etc., were all in readiness in the pantry. The waiters took the orders, filled them and collected the money which was handed to the cashier. There was a good deal of fun about it all, for example, one person ordered "Three quarters of the earth" and "A chip of the old block" at one time.

All seemed to enjoy themselves and we realized the sum of \$30. This was added to the \$47.15 raised at the U.F.M. fowl supper which brought the treasury account up to a good sum.

Study Public Health

That farm women's clubs are intensely interested in all phases of public health work is well illustrated by the following clippings from letters which have come in.

"At our next meeting we expect to have a public health nurse to address the meeting."—Mrs. C. C. Burton, secretary, Progressive U.F.W.A.

Grassy Lake U.F.W.A. reports two very successful meetings. The local is trying to get a provincial health nurse to inspect the school children, since this district has never taken advantage of this privilege. The program for the second meeting of the month was taken from the Provincial Platform pamphlet. The question 'ox has been an established feature of the local's work. Mrs. E. H. Scott, secretary.

"The demonstration of the district health nurse under the auspices of the Mather U.F.W.M. was a decided success. Although the day was wet and disagreeable upwards of 50 women were present. Nurse Lovell, of Winnipeg, addressed the audience briefly, telling of the growth of this branch of work, and explained that each nurse could cover a territory having between 1,000 and 1,500 children. Her salary was met jointly by the provincial board of health, the council and the school board. Miss Lovell will spend the week visiting other schools in this locality and demonstrating at each point."

"Miss Conroy, the public health nurse from Edmonton, visited Leo, where the three locals met and enjoyed her instructive talk and demonstration on first aid, maternity cases and contagious

Continued on Page 25

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The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, February 8, 1922

Conference The Only Way

Matters in Europe are drifting to a perilous crisis. There are ugly rifts in the Anglo-French entente, and M. Poincare, the new French premier, is busily engaged in widening them. He wants no more conferences of the Supreme Council; they have become altogether too reasonable to suit the French politicians of the "jingo" type. M. Poincare has declared for a return to the old system of diplomatic exchanges; it is safer for imperialistic France. If there are conferences he wants them so hedged around with diplomatic forms and ceremonies as to make them as useless as they were before the war.

Premier Lloyd George, in a great speech at a Coalition Liberal convention on January 22, made it plain where he stands. He is for conferences, for straight face-to-face talk by those upon whom rests the responsibility for the rehabilitation of European civilization. He realizes that to be the only way to reach the prompt and effective action now so imperatively necessary. Dealing with the proposed Genoa conference, Mr. George said:

There is a conference to be held at Genoa, in many respects the greatest international conference ever held. The nations of Europe without distinction have been invited to come. Why have they all been invited to come? Because we want to put an end to these constant wars and rumors of wars, which are just as bad, or at least almost as bad, for international business as war itself. You hear one day that Russia is arming to attack Poland, that Poland is organizing an insurrection in the Ukraine, that Russia is going to attack Rumania and that Finland is going to attack a part of Russia. You hear that one of the States that used to constitute the Austrian Empire is threatening its neighbors and that its neighbors threaten it back.

There is no stability in that. You cannot build up business on that rotten foundation. There are rumors and rumbles in Central Europe, and we are going to bring the countries together face to face and see if there is a chance of bringing them to some reasonable understanding.

The present condition of things is bad for us. That that must be so is realized by sensible people in Great Britain. But some say: "What a beginning! Fifty-five nations and a thousand experts. What extravagance! A thousand experts—financial, diplomatic and economic."

They are cheaper than military experts—their retinue is smaller. One thousand experts—and we have just concluded an argument conducted between the same nations, lasting four and a half horrible years. There were 30,000,000 men engaged in that conference; there were 10,000,000 of the young men left dead on the debating ground, ten more millions mutilated, \$250,000,000,000 of expenses. People may better try another conference. Look at poor Europe—bleeding, devastated, desolate, distressed! Do give us another chance of talking together, appealing to reason, seeing whether we cannot get men to listen to us, and finding out whether the old sense of brotherhood that is at the bottom of all of the human race will not end in grasping hands, and in friendly co-operation with the rest, and not in conflicts that bring disaster and ruin upon all.

In those few words Premier Lloyd George gives the cause of and the cure for the present distress in Europe. The condition of Europe is not purely a European question. It is a world question, because it is affecting the whole world. It is demonstrating that man is indeed his brother's keeper. Europe is the market for the principal produce of the western farmer; because that market is in chaos the western farmer shares in the distress. Because finance and industry are disorganized in Europe, distress from unemployment is aggravated on this continent. Modern commerce has so bound the world that disruption of the system creates trouble everywhere. That is why on this continent men are looking anxiously for real statesmanship in Europe. The world wants no

more arbitrament by the sword; it does want the reign of reasonableness. And the way of reason—the Lloyd George way—is that men shall get together and evolve the plan by which they can and will work together.

Freight Rates on Lumber

The manner in which the revival of business in this country is being obstructed by excessive freight charges, is strikingly illustrated by the case of lumber. The cost of lumber at the point of production is down practically to pre-war levels, but freight rates are still 50 per cent. higher than they were up to March, 1918, and on the cheaper classes of lumber, which constitute 90 per cent. of that used in the West, the freight from Vancouver to the prairies is considerably above the cost of the lumber at the mills. Taking shiplap as an example, the cost at the coast mills today is \$12.50 per thousand feet, while the freight to Saskatoon works out at approximately \$14.75, and to Winnipeg at \$15, the rate being 59 cents per 100 pounds to Saskatoon and 60 cents to Winnipeg.

Five years ago, in February, 1917, the cost of shiplap at the mills was \$22.50 per thousand, and the freight rate to Winnipeg was 40 cents per hundred, or \$10 per thousand feet.

Fir shiplap weighs approximately 2,500 pounds per thousand feet, and a carload of 60,000 pounds contains 24,000 feet.

A comparison of cost and freight charges on a car of lumber from Vancouver to Winnipeg in 1917 and 1922 may thus be made as follows:

Year	Cost at Mill	Freight	Percentage of freight to cost
1917	\$540	\$240	44.44
1922	300	360	120

These figures represent the cost to the dealer in purchase price and freight only, before adding any of his handling charges, expenses or profit. The lumber which costs \$27.50 is being sold in small quantities at retail yards in the country at about \$44 a thousand, and in car-load lots at about \$36.75. The dealer naturally takes his profit on the cost laid down in his yard, and the consumer consequently has to pay a profit on the freight as well as on the original cost of the lumber. It is estimated by men in the trade that a reduction of 10 cents a hundred in the freight rate, or \$2.50 a thousand, would result in a reduction of \$5.00 a thousand to the consumer and the saving of \$125 on the lumber, including doors, sash and finish, required for the construction of an ordinary six-roomed house.

Throughout the country today there is urgent need for new buildings. In the cities the housing shortage is acute, and the health of the people is being injured by overcrowding. On the farms thousands of new homes, as well as barns, machine sheds and silos, are required. In spite of adverse conditions there are many people who have the money available for building, but they are delaying the carrying out of their plans waiting for costs to drop. A substantial reduction in freight rates on lumber would undoubtedly bring a very large increase in the amount of building, would relieve unemployment, increase traffic on the railways, and stimulate business generally. In the face of present conditions it is difficult to understand how the railways can resist the demand for lower rates, and still harder to conceive the motives of the Railway Commission in refusing to act in the matter.

Farmers and Income Tax

The government of Manitoba has under consideration a provincial income tax bill, and it is reported that it is proposed to exclude farmers from the provisions of this bill.

Last year, when the Manitoba government proposed a provincial income tax from which the incomes of farmers, ranchers and market gardeners were to be exempt, the executive of the United Farmers of Manitoba passed and laid before the government a resolution stating that "the organized farmers have consistently opposed special privilege either for themselves or others"; that "the principle of the bill is new and a radical departure from past usage in the province"; that the organized farmers had asked for a conference of taxing authorities for the purpose of defining and allocating spheres of taxation and concluding by asking that the bill be not passed "until opportunity for such conference be afforded."

A personal income tax is a general tax and should be made applicable to incomes in general. Exemptions should apply to incomes and not to classes or sections of the community. It is an accepted principle in income taxes that an amount representing roughly an estimate for the sustaining of a minimum standard of living be exempt; all incomes are subject to that exemption and all income above that is subject to taxation. There is no good reason for exempting any class from such a law. The exemption protects effectually those who have not a taxable income; those that have a taxable income should pay the tax no matter what their vocation.

The farmers are not asking for special privilege in the matter of taxation, but in the case of an income tax their assessment should be on the basis of a precarious income. That is, the basis of the tax should be an average of, say, three years' income, and not the income of the particular year. That rule should apply to all incomes of a precarious nature and not farm incomes alone, but it is especially applicable to the farmer who out of the proceeds of one good crop may have debts accumulated through a number of bad crops, to discharge. An income tax on the proceeds of that one crop may work very harshly and unjustly.

The government of Manitoba should give consideration to a provision of that kind in a provincial income tax measure.

Get Acquainted

It has been suggested that members of the Dominion parliament should take a trip over Canada and get acquainted with the country for which they have to legislate. It is a good idea. Sticking to a platform or standing firmly by general principles are right in their way, but legislators should know just how the laws they are enacting are likely to affect life as it really is. In other words, the legislator should make himself acquainted with as many factors in a given question as possible, so that he may calculate the probable effects of proposed legislation.

It is often said that the East does not know the West nor the West the East. That is no exaggeration, and it might be said that in both East and West there are sections that hardly know each other. Such a condition inevitably leads to misunderstanding. Just as the nations have realized that in order to get anywhere in the solution of international problems it is necessary to get face to face with the facts, so in our domestic affairs it is necessary that our legislators know Canada

as she really is instead of the abstract Canada that is so difficult to understand. Our members of parliament should know Canada at first hand, and the only way to get that knowledge is to see Canada and learn something about the varying conditions that are to be met with in this vast country.

A transcontinental tour should be arranged with the two railway systems. A special train could carry the three hundred odd legislators, and it could take in every important place in the Dominion. The trip would cost something, of course, but the expenses could be met by a timely and appropriate sacrifice by the participants. The salary of an M.P. or senator is \$4,000. Falling prices have made that salary worth more than it was when it was first granted. Members would not be worse off, comparatively speaking, if they set a good example by voluntarily reducing the indemnity, temporarily, to \$3,500. The \$500 thus remitted by each member would pay for the trip over Canada and the knowledge gained would be worth the sacrifice. Members who utilized to the fullest extent the opportunities occurring in such a trip across the country would acquire information that would enable them to take a comprehensive view of national questions. They would be lifted out of their local environment and they would at least realize that Canada is really half a continent and has all the varying features of a continent.

To get a good mutual understanding is the purpose of all the international conferences that have been held since the war. "The old method of trying to do things without understanding has been abandoned. Canadians, east, middle and west, need to get a better mutual understanding. That does not mean that we should all think alike; it simply means that with our efforts to translate political and economic policies into legislation

there should go an adequate understanding of the national effects of such legislation. Men can understand each other without losing their grip on fundamental principles or forsaking carefully formed convictions. Canada is so big geographically that it is only by an effort that men can think in other terms than their local environment. A nation cannot be built in that way. Canadian legislators should know Canada, and the only way to know Canada is to see Canada and to come into contact with all that is included in the name.

Because Hon. C. Stewart cannot find a seat the Financial Post is peeved, and it lashes out at our "obsolete customs which limit us to men elected to the House" in choosing men for the cabinet. The United States, says the Post, "long ago cut out such nonsense," and it advises Mr. King to cut out the nonsense as well, and take Mr. Stewart into his cabinet, seat or no seat. Try and imagine what staid and respectable papers like the Financial Post would have said had a suggestion for such contemptuous treatment of our sacred constitution come from one connected with the movement of the organized farmers.

The price of wheat has been steadily climbing during the last month, and if the Genoa conference is the success it is expected or hoped to be, somebody is going to make money out of Canadian wheat, but it will not be the farmers. Whatever improvement takes place in Europe in the next few months will bring better prices for wheat, and a Wheat Board would have secured all the advantage for the actual grower of the wheat. Riotous competition in selling wheat has impoverished the farmer; a Wheat Board would have fed the market according to the

demand and the farmer would have gained. That's a reason for a Wheat Board for the 1922 crop.

The farmers of the West want a Wheat Board for the handling of the 1922 wheat crop, and they want an immediate reduction of freight rates. Neither will be got by sitting down and waiting for them. The government must not be permitted to dodge these demands by questioning the force of opinion behind them. That opinion must be made unmistakably evident. It is the duty of the farmers through their organizations to make it evident and to see that the local representative at Ottawa has the thorough backing of his constituency in these demands.

In a speech at Regina on January 18, Hon. W. R. Motherwell is reported as saying that he had "committed the indiscretion" of expressing approval of the Wheat Board. A cabinet position seems to have helped Mr. Motherwell wonderfully in discovering that "indiscretion." He also went on to say, according to the report, that he approved of "patronage" in staffing government offices. That apparently is one of the vital principles in the political philosophy of Mr. Motherwell, and it shows how far he has been left behind by the movement he helped to start.

A correspondent writes to say that in looking back over some old numbers of The Guide he came across an editorial dealing with the promise of Sir Hugh Graham—now Lord Atholstan—to give \$10,000 to start a movement to secure the removal of the duties on farm implements if reciprocity were defeated, and he suggests that it is about time Lord Atholstan "came through." The Guide takes great pleasure in hereby passing on the hint to the noble lord.



Canada's Chief Wheat Market

Illustrating One of the Main Reasons Why Prices are Low

Cabinet Ministers' Home Partners

Wives of Alberta's Cabinet Ministers Evidence Love of Home and Rural Life in Personal Interviews---By Edna Kells



Mrs. P. Baker
Wife of the Minister of Education

AFTER Alberta's Farmer government was elected there remained still the choosing of the men on whose shoulders the heavy responsibility of cabinet position should rest. Immediately they were appointed interest centered around them. These men must necessarily devote all of their time to government of the province and that meant a greater change for them than for the average member of the legislature. It meant the moving of their homes to Edmonton.

There are times when to write in the past tense is a matter of pleasure—of indulging in personal reminiscences perhaps more pleasant when seen through the mellowing glow of the years than they appeared at the time of actual occurrence. Again there are times when the use of the word "was" is infinitely painful, though it means only yesterday. Yet into this story must creep that saddening word, for this is a story of the wives of the cabinet ministers of Alberta, and the chief of these, the kindly little woman who looked upon herself as the mother of all the others, has gone, leaving those who were near to her grief bewildered and groping in the dark loneliness.

Only a few weeks have passed since Mrs. Herbert Greenfield came to make her home in Edmonton. In that time she endeared herself to all those privileged to meet her in an intimate way, and won the respect and admiration of those whose acquaintance was more casual. To meet her was to realize the constant inspiration Mr. Greenfield found in his home, and to feel that in his new responsibility he would have a strong support. Had she been spared, Mrs. Greenfield's influence would have been widely felt throughout the province. But she is gone and her name is inscribed with those whose "names liveth for evermore."

When the Farmer government was elected and the cabinet ministers chosen, there was a general reluctance on the part of their wives to give up their country homes and take up their residence in the city. Mrs. George Hoadley, wife of the minister of agriculture, shared in this general reluctance. In fact she at first flatly refused to break up her home in Okotoks, the little town south of Calgary, where the Hoadley family have lived for several years. It required considerable persuasion on the part of Mr. Hoadley to turn the trick, and now Mrs. Hoadley and the family are comfortably settled in Edmonton and becoming reconciled to the change. Mrs. Hoadley comes nearer to being really western than any of the other ministers' wives. She was only a few months old when her people moved to the West and made their home in the Okotoks district. Her father died sometime ago and her mother, Mrs. Rowles, lives in Vancouver. Twenty-one years ago Lillian Rowles became the bride of George Hoadley, and for a number of years they made

their home on a ranch, to the apparent content of Mrs. Hoadley who is blessed with that happy disposition which finds life pleasant everywhere. Their children are now far past the baby stage. George, the eldest son is twenty, Martha, the baby of the family, fifteen, William and Doris come between. Mrs. Hoadley is very fond of out-of-door life, and sports. She has taken a keen interest in the hockey games since coming to Edmonton, and considers golf a possibility when summer comes. She is also an ardent gardener, and says that if she ever is settled in a home which has a garden available, she will see for herself what Edmonton soil can produce. She has not taken any particular interest in the Farmers' Movement, but in her life in Okotoks was an active worker in the church and local organizations.

Mrs. P. Baker, wife of the minister of education, can only boast one short year's farm experience, as she came to Alberta a bride, in the Autumn of 1920, and with Perrin Baker, settled

with her newspaper work, Mrs. Baker, then Edna Brown, learned to know humanity as it is, yet in spite of the worst, the breezes of Southern Alberta failed in a year's time to blow the journalistic bee out of her bonnet. She continues to write at intervals, and avows her intention of never really laying aside her pen in spite of new duties and responsibilities which have devolved upon her. In addition to her regular newspaper work, Mrs. Baker has contributed a number of feature stories to magazines, and has written children's stories as well. Whether she will find in Edmonton the inspiration wafted to her from the hearts of the roses in her garden in Vancouver remains to be seen. Mrs. Baker is an active member of the Canadian Women's Press Club, and a prospective member of the Canadian Author's Association.

Though not a farmer's wife, Mrs. J. E. Brownlee, wife of the attorney-general, has for many years taken a keen interest in the Farmers' Movement. This was due to different circumstances.



Left—Mrs. R. G. Reid, wife of the Minister of Municipalities and Health. Centre—Mrs. J. E. Brownlee, wife of the Attorney-General. Right—Mrs. G. Hoadley, wife of the Minister of Agriculture.

down to the task of home-making on a ranch at Nemiskam. Yet, though she cannot call herself a pioneer in one sense of the word, she knows the meaning of toil, for before her marriage she engaged in newspaper work in Vancouver. For five and a half years she was editor of the women's section of the Vancouver World, and prior to that time was connected with the News Advertiser, also a Vancouver paper, for four and a half years. Mrs. Baker was born in Leadville, Colorado. Her parents were British, and when she was six years old they decided to move back under the Old Flag, and accordingly settled in Victoria County, New Brunswick, where they lived until October, 1910, when they again crossed the continent and made their home in Vancouver.

From her earliest remembrance Mrs. Baker cherished the desire to enter the newspaper game, and her first opportunity, came, or rather she guided it her way at the age of seventeen, when she covered a murder trial in her home town for the St. John Sun. So satisfactory was her work that she received a congratulatory telegram from the editor who thanked her for her story. The reporter from the rival paper who had been inclined until this time to regard the "high school girl" with scorn, knowing that praise is rare around newspaper offices, and thanks undreamed of, advised her to frame the bit of yellow paper. It was not until years later, years filled with experience of the daily grind, that she realized the significance of this advice and the real value of the telegram. In connection

For two years prior to her marriage she taught a rural school in the High River district, and there saw the farmers' problems. Through a sister who was a member of the staff of the United Grain Growers in Winnipeg in the early days of that organization, she gained an insight into the marketing phase; then her husband's connection with the U.F.W.A. as attorney gave her another viewpoint.

Mrs. Brownlee was born and educated in Toronto. As Florence Edy she graduated from McMaster University in 1909, then came West to teach a summer school in Saskatchewan. After six months' experience she returned to Winnipeg for a time, and then decided to come to Calgary instead of returning to Toronto. Her mother hearing of her intention, broke up the home in Toronto

and came West also, and from that time until her mother's death, the family home was in Calgary. There Mrs. Brownlee spent her holidays when teaching at High River; there she met Mr. Brownlee. In fact Mr. Brownlee was one of the first persons she met in Calgary. Almost the day of her arrival they became acquainted, and this was the beginning of the end, as the stories say. They were married nine years ago, and made their home in Calgary, in the house they built for themselves. Two sturdy little sons, Jack and Allan, aged six and four years, now share their home. Mrs. Brownlee is rather frail and consequently is unable to take a very active part in the social life, but this does not prevent her from being interested and anxious to be at her husband's side whenever he requires her assistance and sympathy.

When a young girl living in Derbyshire, England, Mrs. Smith, wife of Vernon H. Smith, minister of municipalities, then as Lily Bury, dreamed of the time when she might live in the country. This dream came true in 1913, when she married Mr. Smith, and they came to the Camrose district to make their home. Mrs. Smith's parents died when the family as quite young, but the children, three sisters and four brothers, stayed together, and Lily was the home-maker. When she was twenty-three years old they came to Canada, and for a time lived in Prince Rupert, where a brother still lives. This was in the early days before Prince Rupert had railway connection with the world, and Mrs. Smith retains among other souvenirs of her life there, the title to some property which she purchased in boom days and held at the psychological moment for letting go. However, as that seems to be an experience everyone must have in the West, Mrs. Smith takes it quite tranquilly, and dwells rather on the happier side of life there. Leaving Prince Rupert she went to Vancouver where she met Mr. Smith. Their marriage took place in 1913. As business was quiet at the coast, Mr. Smith decided to come to his Alberta ranch, and thus after many years, his wife's dream materialized. Many happy memories cluster around the life on the Alberta ranch, and Mrs. Smith speaks longingly of the care-free days of the ranch house, with its modern equipment, water and electric light plant, and all the appliances for

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Mrs. V. Smith, wife of the Minister of Railways and Telephones, and her three little daughters, Georgie, Norma and Baby Betty.

JAZZ

By Francis Dickie

MIDNIGHT looked upon the drinkers and the dancers in Mother Kelsey's waterfront saloon, this Powell Street resort infamous of the Canadian seaport city of Vancouver, where klootchmen, half-breed men, Japs, white sailors and loggers foregathered in the late hours of night and gave themselves up to boisterous revelry, and stamping-footed terpsichorean movements crude, rude as their minds, but vigorous as their outdoor-trained bodies.

There was little to recommend Mother Kelsey's Place. The outer room, facing upon the street, was square. A short wooden counter ran nearly its length, a matter of a dozen feet, parallel with the street. Behind the counter were now many rows of empty shelves. On the right side of the room was a long glass case in which a few dusty boxes of candies and cigars looked out through glass long unwashed. On the left side of the room two round tables and half a dozen chairs stood. Generally these chairs were unoccupied, though at times an aged Indian man or woman sat down to stare wistfully at the filled room beyond. The room and its contents bore the forlorn and dreary aspect of things not in use, for, since the sudden birth in the city of a score of cabarets the year previously, it had become merely an entrance way to the longer room beyond, quickly turned by shrewd Mother Kelsey into a cabaret of the meaner order.

This back room, once closed up, ignored, was now the feature of the place; through its opening up as a cabaret, Mother Kelsey weekly saw her bank roll grow. The room was 40 feet long by half as wide, a bar running the full length of the right side; on the opposite a score of chairs stood close against the wall; at the farther end was a huge mechanical, electrically operated piano, which played tunes only at the promptings of a silver ten-cent piece. No tables were here as in the higher class cabaret: the dancers took their drinks standing up to the bar, and in addition supplied their own music. The dancing floor was of—wonder of wonders cement. Yet upon this poor, so foot-retarding surface there nightly danced native women of varied age and size and beauty, gaudy of dress; and in flaming hats, ill-chosen and grotesque, seldom in keeping with their clothes, or with their features matching. To play the part of partners in the dance came motley males, their skins of varied hue: half-breed men, strangely vile of countenance, as if in their faces was summed up all the bad of their red and white ancestors, and never a drop of the good of either to stem and stay the evil; smiling Japs, short, sleek, smirking, suave, graceful of step and body motion, and with well-filled pockets from cannery operations, or fruit farms; white loggers, mostly tall, some of them in "town clothes," ready-made and ill-fitting; others still in garb of the woods, "stagged" shirts, worn like a sweater, hanging just below the belted trousers, and "stagged" trousers, cut off a little below the knee, with calf-length boots, steel shod with caulks that clanged and clattered on the paved floor as the men danced with awkward hop and sliding, clutched close to the ample bosoms of their Indian companions, these sad female relics of a race, if not noble, at least once pagan-clean, pagan-healthy, sturdily independent of the white man's possessions.

And while this crowd of different creed and color whirled in awkward wheeling, gritty sarabands in this grimy, ill-floored place, in step to the monotonous, metallic dime-tuning of the square piano, there sat in the chairs lined close along the wall a group stranger even than the dancers: three aged squaws, wearing skirts of the white man's making, yet still clinging

to the shawl worn over the head and shoulders in preference to the millinery of the intruding race which the red women of the younger generation had donned delightedly. Mothers of the dancing daughters were these three grim old harridans who had learned their daughters' worth in the metropolis, and so now hung on their flanks, sustained by their earnings, as the wolf pack clung of old to the marching buffalo band. Lost to shame and degraded these mothers red, economic detritus of civilization's making, more to be pitied than censured for their only possible adaption to changing environment. They watched with dull eyes the dance, impassive, listless with age and a sort of settled weariness at their lot.

Next, there sat a tall, thin man, grey of head, long and sharp of face, and long goatee, a relic of Cariboo days of gold. How he lived was a matter of marvel to all the regular frequenters of Mother Kelsey's Place. No one could ever guess; and the grey old veteran never talked about himself. Every night about ten he entered, bought one drink and a cigar, then sat down and watched the dancers till after midnight, seldom speaking, but always eyeing interestedly the shifting pageant so Phallic of intent.

Beside the old gold miner usually for a little while sat a youth with equine face, his horse-like appearance height-

ened by an unkempt mane of hair cream white. Peddler of cocaine, heroin and Jamaica ginger was he, and vendor, too, at times, of "yen-shee," a half-burned char, near ashes from opium gum, which yet retained certain power dear to the cravings of a drug addict.

These were the regulars of Mother Kelsey's Place. The remaining chairs were occupied by younger klootchmen, loggers, sailors, yellow men and red, for brief space while resting from the dance.

And though prohibition had been a law in the land for two whole years, making it illegal to sell beer of more than two and a half per cent., and barring all other spirits of stronger content, still nightly men grew maudlin on this brew that Mother Kelsey drew from barrel and bottle, and this even without the aid of Jamaica ginger, that addition deadly.

What was the answer? Did the hand of the brewer shake in the timing of that beer, and let the vats too long seethe and bubble in more than the allotted alcohol?

Just as the midnight hour looked upon the drinkers and the dancers of Mother Kelsey's place on this June

night of 1920, there stepped in a new, enchanting figure. Short she was, about five feet two, slim with gauntness, a trim, appealing figure, voluptuously lithe, with a wanton tigerish something in her form that sent men's eyes seeking along her body. She wore a plain black waist, low at the neck; and skirt of black as plain, reaching just a fraction above her rounded, sinuous calves, a skirt tightly clinging that showed curving lines of hips entrancing. Dark was her hair, a blue-black shiny, a lustre bright as a just bathed crow. She wore it combed tightly back from her high, broad brow and gathered in great knotted "8," thick as a strong man's wrist, and with two little coils, one on either side the face, hiding her rosy ears all save the merest tip. Against this setting of black her pallid face shone whiter. A perfect oval it was, a face so striking in the regularity and perfection of its contour, its burning red lips of little mouth, the straight, small nose, the arching brows so black and fine of hairy line they seemed as though painted there, as to have made wild with enthusiasm a painter of miniatures. Only the eyes were not such as belong to such portraiture—



Just as the midnight hour looked upon the drinkers and dancers at Mother Kelsey's, in stepped a new, enchanting figure.

a cat, hypnotic, into which one looked and was lost in futile striving to plumb their measure of humanity.

Into Mother Kelsey's she came gliding, a hatless, coatless siren of marvel in this dingy dancing place, heretofore never graced by woman as magnificent of form and feature. Yet for all the boldness and assurance of her entrance, there was a diffidence, though this unseen by the gathering, that diffidence which speaks of strangeness to a surroundings. She crossed the floor, momentarily empty of dancers regaling themselves at the bar, and dropped into the seat next the horse-faced young man of the creamy locks.

Full-blooded Indian women of the tribes of the Canadian Pacific coast and many half-breed women, too, are spoken of as klootchmen, an anomalous word, conveying to persons unfamiliar with the land a false impression of masculinity. These klootchmen, for the most part short of stature, also run to stoutness. Even in the half whites the color and cut of the features of the Indian predominate, for it is a peculiar law of breeding that white blood seems recessive to that of colored races. Thus, with very rare exceptions, the child of a white father by a mother red, black,

brown or yellow, will show most strongly the features of the colored race.

And yet to this slim, lithe young vision in black, with the so perfect features, who now sat in Mother Kelsey's Place, was the term klootchman applicable. By blood and breeding a klootchman she was. In face and figure she might have passed for almost any white race of Europe, Spanish or Italian in particular. Yet both her mother and her father lived upon a reservation, neither of them speaking a dozen words of English. But on her father's so Indian features grew a stubble of hair, now turning grey, a growth foreign to the true coastal native, telling of white blood somewhere in the past.

Back in the days when the Russian traders moved through the Yukon and Alaskan wastes there had travelled an adventurer of noble blood, a titled gentleman, tall, slim, with lithe, fine-boned body. And now, six generations later, there sat, on this 10th night of June, 1920, in Mother Kelsey's Place, the great-great-granddaughter of that blue-blooded Russian, a strange reproduction of classic type, a "sport," a throwback, a human being in soul and body having nothing in kindred with her stolid family on the Tsimpsian Reserve beyond Prince Rupert.

The horse-faced young man, long a slave to the opium pipe, like all his kind, cared little for women as women; but this beauty now beside him held possibilities as a customer for "coc," or heroin, so he smiled affably. "Have a dance?"

Much to his astonishment she shook her head. Then to his vaster amazement, said: "I can't dance—but I'd like to learn." She threw these last words out with the hurried eagerness of one greatly desiring.

The horse-faced one gazed his wonder, questioning in his eyes, and an open invitation to confide why a woman thus handicapped should care to enter here. But no explanation did she offer. An innate guardedness, strengthened by a just recently born distrust of all men, held her wordless on the subject of her past. So they fell silent. An old logger, bleary-eyed and uncertain-footed, put a dime in the piano, starting up again the dance. Eight klootchmen, a Eurasian Jap girl and a bony Coekney woman well past 40, with badly rotted teeth showing prominently, went swaying up and down the floor in the arms of, for the moment, all white partners, mostly maudlin.

And as the just-arrived girl watched the swaying figures she bravely fought against her heaviness of heart: that ache and apprehension all human creatures are heir to when facing situations new. In keeping with her depression she gave way for a moment to dwelling on the strange happenings which had so quickly changed all her life; with the swiftness of the mind's working when retrospective, she reviewed the recent past.

Four years before, at the urgings of the Methodist missionary living near the Tsimpsian reservation, and who had charge of bringing Christian teaching to the red men there residing, her parents had yielded to the missionary's urging and allowed their 13-year-old daughter to enter the mission school where native maidens were housed and fed and clothed and taught to cook and sew and do housework, thus fitting them to make good wives, or servants for the white men, should no Indian lover claim them.

Sitting here in Mother Kelsey's Place watching this shifting scene so new, the girl re-lived in thought those years at the mission in as many minutes. Always she had been a rebel, hating order and routine; her soul craving for she knew not what. Yet she had gone

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News from the Organizations

Big Valley to Munson Convention

The Big Valley to Munson U.F.A. District Association held their annual convention in Morrin, delegates being present from Big Valley, Rumsey, Snake Lake, Rowley, Morrin and Munson locals. A large number of visitors also were in attendance.

The principal questions discussed by the delegates were wheat marketing and the work of the Soldier Settlement Board. Mr. Hansen, of Munson, gave a very instructive discourse on the Danish system of taxation, and drew interesting comparisons between the Danish and Canadian methods.

After the Morrin ladies had served an excellent cafeteria supper, a short musical program was enjoyed, contributed to by members of the various locals.

U.F.A. University Course

Short courses in economics and agriculture, for members of the U.F.A., will be held in Calgary and Edmonton during the month of March, under the auspices of the Extension Department of the University of Alberta, provided a sufficient number of applications is received.

The courses have been arranged at the request of the provincial executives of the U.F.A. and U.F.W.A., and a preliminary announcement was made during the recent convention in Calgary, by Mr. Ottewell, who is in charge of the Extension Department.

The courses will be held in both cities, provided that 75 applications, accompanied in each case by a registration fee of \$2.00, are received for the courses in Calgary and Edmonton. In the event of the number of applications being insufficient in respect to either city, a course will be held in the centre for which the larger number of applications has been received.

The proposed dates are: Calgary—Monday, March 6, to Friday, March 10, inclusive; Edmonton—Monday, March 13, to Friday, March 17, inclusive.

It has been arranged to hold a secretaries' convention in Calgary, on Wednesday, March 8, and the program of the short course will be so arranged as to provide for this.

If a sufficient number of registrations should be received to permit this course being held in both Calgary and Edmonton, the secretaries' conference will be held at Edmonton as well as in the southern city.

Open to All

The object of the course as set forth in a general statement issued by Prof. Ottewell is to improve the equipment for service of rural leaders in Alberta. Any person who is sufficiently interested to register, attend the sessions, and generally conform with such regulations as may be necessary to carry out the course, is eligible to attend. The cost will be railway fare to and from the place of meeting, Calgary or Edmonton as the case may be, board while in attendance, and the registration fee, payable at the time of registration.

Sessions will be held in the assembly hall of the public library, Calgary, and at the University of Alberta, Edmonton. Those registering will please indicate at which centre they wish to attend.

The Program

Owing to the fact that the secretaries' conference is to take one day of the week of the short course, a slight variation has been necessary in the program originally drafted by the University authorities, and the details of the program will be announced at a later date. The subjects to be taken up, however, are already clearly defined:

Prof. H. D. Patton will speak on Banks and the Government; Canadian Public Finance, Distribution of Revenue and Taxation Powers; The Banks and the People; The Banks and their Shareholders; People's Banks and Co-operative Societies—At Home and Abroad; The Income Tax: Its Incidence and Administration; Canadian War Finance and the National Debt.

Prof. Wyatt will speak on Soil Problems of Southern Alberta.

Reading matter for this page is supplied by the three provincial associations, and all reports and communications in regard thereto should be sent to H. Higginbotham, sec'y, United Farmers of Alberta, Calgary; J. B. Musselman, sec'y, Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, Regina; or W. R. Wood, sec'y, United Farmers of Manitoba, Winnipeg, and not direct to The Guide office.

Prof. Dowell's subjects will be The Livestock Industry in Alberta and Problems in Pork Production.

Prof. Fryer will speak on Geography of World's Wheat Production; Transportation as Related to the Grain Trade; Canada's Wheat Marketing System.

Dean Howes will give a lecture on The History of Agriculture.

Prof. Cutler will speak on Alberta's Climate in Terms of Crop Production and Suitable Fodder Crops for Alberta Livestock Industry.

An address on Education and the Farmers' Problems will be given by Prof. A. E. Ottewell, and Prof. D. E. Cameron will speak on A Dozen Books Everyone Should Read.

A lecture will also be arranged by the Department of Public Health.

President H. W. Wood, of the United Farmers of Alberta will deliver an address during the week, probably on Tuesday, on Training for Leadership, and President Tory, of the University of Alberta, will speak, probably on Thursday evening, on The Growth of the Democratic Idea in Government.

According to the program as originally drafted, the main outline of which

will be followed, the first session will be held on the afternoon of Monday, March 6, and in the evening there will be a platform meeting, when addresses will be given by the Hon. Geo. Hoadley and the Hon. Perrin Baker. The chairman will be Jos. T. Shaw, M.P. On Tuesday the chairman of the day will be Alex. Calhoun, M.A., librarian of the Calgary Public Library, while Hon. Alex. Ross, minister of public works and labor, is expected to preside at Thursday's sessions. On Friday evening there will be a conference and dinner.

A Few of the Lecturers

Henry M. Tory, M.A., D. Sc., LL.D., F.R.S.C., whose name appears on the program above, is president of the University, and E. A. Howes, B.S.A., is dean of the faculty of agriculture at the University, while Garnet H. Cutler, B.S.A., is professor of field husbandry. Austin A. Dowell, B.S.A., is professor of animal husbandry, and Frank A. Wyatt, M.S., Ph.S., is professor of soils. D. E. Cameron, M.A., is librarian; Jas. R. Fryer, M.A., is assistant professor of field husbandry; H. S. Patton, M.A., is lecturer in economics, Department of

U.F.M. and Provincial Politics

By C. H. Burnell, President United Farmers of Manitoba

While our association is not a political party its business is to attempt to help the farmers of this province solve their problems whether they are social, economic or political. At times these things may be somewhat hard to separate. At the present time agriculture is facing a crisis. True this is not confined to this province or even to Canada, but Manitoba farmers must seek to solve Manitoba problems. This is essentially an agricultural province and therefore it is reasonable that the farmers of the province should take the responsibility of nominating and electing their own representatives in the legislature. This can be done without doing any injustice to any other class in the community.

The task ahead for the government of this province is a heavy one, and consequently should be taken seriously. Nevertheless ours is the greatest responsibility because we represent the only organized body of public opinion strong enough to insure a stable government. It will be generally conceded that the present arrangement in the legislature is not one which can solve our problems or give Manitoba the kind of legislation necessary.

For Town and Country

We must have a strong government—a businesslike and economical administration—in order that our greatest industry may be properly developed. Such development is essential to the welfare of the entire community, rural and urban alike.

The organized farmers in every constituency should begin immediately to take the necessary steps to organize in accord with the resolution passed at the Brandon convention in January 1921 (see page 19, of 1921 year book), and provide a course of procedure for the taking of provincial political action. The Central board has carried out its duties. The provincial platform has been drafted, and referred to the locals, and finally ratified by the annual convention. It is now being printed for distribution.

The resolution of 1921 also provided a constitution or basis for any provincial constituency which might desire to take political action. It also provided that when a candidate should be nominated by this method and should accept

the platform of the U.F.M. he should receive the full recognition and support as a regular United Farmers' candidate.

Local Autonomy

It should be noticed that this resolution leaves the initiative in taking action with the locals in each provincial constituency and provides full autonomy and freedom of action. Your Central executive does not wish to attempt to force any constituency to take action along these lines, but I would suggest that this is a question that should be discussed at once by every local association in the province. Should the majority of the locals in a constituency decide on action a meeting of delegates from each local should be called at a central point for the purpose of appointing a committee of about twelve to have charge of the organization for their constituency. This committee will devise ways and means of financing the election, call a nominating convention when an election is announced and carry on the campaign when the candidate is nominated.

I would strongly urge that no candidates be nominated until the date of the election is definitely announced. No one is able to say when this may be. It might come this spring and it may be a year or two from now. But we should be ready. Every farmer should be making an earnest effort to find the best candidate available in his constituency. This will not always be the one most anxious for the nomination, neither will it necessarily be the one who can make the longest speeches.

The measure of any legislature we elect will be the calibre of the men and women who compose it. The duty is ours, let us attend to it.

U.F.M. Platform

Copies of the U.F.M. provincial political platform, as finally revised and adopted, are now available from the Central office at five cents per copy. The local that is vitally interested in building up the real strength of its membership will supply every one of them with a copy of the platform. Every plank in it should be carefully discussed in every local between now and the end of the year. We simply cannot afford not to be intelligently informed on these principles. Order your supply today and get your people working on it.—W.R.W.

Extension; A. E. Ottewell, M.A., is director of the Department of Extension.

Retiring U.F.A. Board Members

The newly-elected Board of Directors of the United Farmers of Alberta, at its first meeting, passed the following resolution:

"Whereas, a resolution has been passed by the annual convention, stating that no member of either the Dominion or provincial parliaments shall be eligible for election to the U.F.A. Central Board or Executive; and,

"Whereas, this resolution automatically removes from the board and executive several of its officers who have given long and devoted service to the U.F.A.;

"Therefore be it resolved that the U.F.A. Central board, on behalf of the United Farmers of Alberta, tender most hearty thanks to the retiring members of the board for the services they have rendered to the organization during their terms of office.

"The members of the board also wish to testify to the exceedingly pleasant relationships to which the retiring members have contributed, and their sincere wish that they may long be spared for public service."

A Convention Plan

Writing from Swarthmore, F. R. Beggs puts forward a plan for securing greater efficiency in the conduct of the annual convention of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, which he considers is necessary before Grain Growers can hope to receive the benefits of which they feel they are in need.

In brief, Mr. Beggs' plan is to hold a convention in each association district during the summer months, to be attended by delegates from each local. Each district is to appoint two delegates, making a total of 32 for the 16 districts, selected with a view to securing those best qualified for the purpose.

These thirty-two delegates are to form the annual convention of the association, and are to be given full power to deal with all resolutions, being allowed all the time they require for the purpose at the expense of the association.

Under this plan Mr. Beggs considers we would have more efficient delegates, while each resolution would have a far better chance of receiving full consideration. At the same time, along with greater efficiency, there would be a great saving in expenditure in the holding of the annual convention.

Musselman Misrepresented

For some time past several newspapers have persistently misrepresented the public statements of the writer on the question of wheat marketing and the re-establishment of the Canada Wheat Board. Recently there have appeared in a number of papers statements to the effect that while addressing the Alberta convention at Calgary, as the S.G.G.A. fraternal delegate, the writer disparaged the Wheat Board and endeavored to dissuade the convention from voting for it. That these statements are absolutely untrue does not seem to worry some of the editors. The facts—and they can be established in the mouths of a thousand witnesses—are that the writer did not speak on the question of the reinstatement of the Wheat Board, or on the operations of the old board, or in any way refer to it. In telling the delegates of the deplorable financial conditions in which the farmers of Saskatchewan find themselves, he told them that no change in our present system of marketing could secure a farmer sufficiently more for his wheat to cure this condition, but that the cost of the things which he has to buy will have to be brought down to a reasonable parity with the price of the things which he has to sell. The convention roundly applauded the sentiment. The speaker carefully avoided reference to the Wheat Board question, because it had not yet been before the convention for consideration.—J. B. Musselman.

Spring's Forecast in Fashion

No. 9875—Ladies' House Dress. Cut in sizes 36, 40 and 44 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires $3\frac{1}{2}$ yards 36-inch material with $3\frac{1}{2}$ yards edging.

No. 1210—Ladies' and Misses' Dress. Cut in sizes 16 years, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 3 yards 44-inch material for jumper and $1\frac{1}{2}$ yards 36-inch material for guimp.

No. 1215—Ladies' and Misses' Negligee. Cut in sizes 16 years, 36, 40 and 44 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires $3\frac{1}{2}$ yards 36-inch material with $\frac{1}{2}$ yard 36-inch contrasting.

No. 8619—Ladies' Apron. Cut in one size, and requires $2\frac{1}{2}$ yards 27-inch material with $6\frac{1}{2}$ yards binding.

No. 1165—Child's Dress. Cut in sizes 2, 4, 6, 8 and 10 years. Size 4 requires $1\frac{1}{2}$ yards 32-inch plain material with $\frac{1}{2}$ yard 32-inch figured material.

No. 1164—Boys' Suit. Cut in sizes 2, 4, 6 and 8 years. Size 4 requires 2 yards 32-inch material with $5\frac{1}{2}$ yards binding.

No. 1254—Girls' Dress. Cut in sizes 4, 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. Size 8 requires 3 yards 36-inch material with $\frac{1}{2}$ yard 36-inch lining.

No. 1168—Ladies' and Misses' Dress. Cut in sizes 16 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires $2\frac{1}{2}$ yards 36-inch material with $1\frac{1}{2}$ yards 36-inch contrasting.

No. 9979—Stout Ladies' Dress. Cut in sizes 42, 44, 46, 48, 50 and 52 inches bust measure. Size 46 requires $5\frac{1}{2}$ yards 36-inch material.

No. 1095—Ladies' and Misses' Dress. Cut in sizes 16 years, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires $2\frac{1}{2}$ yards 36-inch material for jumper and $1\frac{1}{2}$ yards 36-inch material for guimp.

No. 1130—Girls' Dress. Cut in sizes 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. Size 8 requires 3 yards 36-inch material.

No. 1123—Boys' Suit. Cut in sizes 2, 4 and 6 years. Size 4 requires $1\frac{1}{2}$ yards 36-inch material with $2\frac{1}{2}$ yards ruffling.

No. 1143—Girls' Dress. Cut in sizes 4, 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. Size 8 requires $1\frac{1}{2}$ yards 32-inch material with $\frac{1}{2}$ yard 36-inch contrasting for jumper and $1\frac{1}{2}$ yards 36-inch material for guimp.

No. 1230—Ladies' Dress. Cut in sizes 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires $4\frac{1}{2}$ yards 36-inch material with 1 yard 30-inch contrasting.

No. 1260—Ladies' and Misses' Dress. Cut in sizes 16 years, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires $3\frac{1}{2}$ yards 40-inch material.

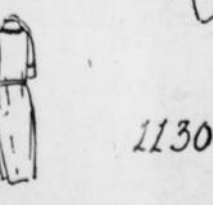
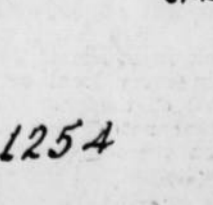
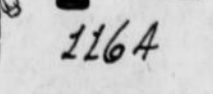
No. 1253—Ladies' and Misses' Dress. Cut in sizes 16 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires $3\frac{1}{2}$ yards 36-inch material with $\frac{1}{2}$ yard 36-inch contrasting.

No. 1195—Ladies' Dress. Cut in sizes 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires $3\frac{1}{2}$ yards 36-inch material with $2\frac{1}{2}$ yards binding and $3\frac{1}{2}$ yards ribbon.

HOW TO ORDER PATTERNS—Write your name and address plainly on any piece of paper. Enclose 15 cents in stamps or coin (wrap coin carefully) for each pattern ordered. Send your order to Fashion Department. Our patterns are furnished especially for us by the leading fashion designers of New York City. Every pattern is seam-allowing and guaranteed to fit perfectly.

The Spring issue of our Fashion Magazine is now ready. It contains over 300 styles, several pages of embroidery designs, some styles used by movie stars, and a complete seven-lesson course in dressmaking. This book should be in every home. The supply is limited. So order your copy now. Price 10c.

DRESSMAKING PROBLEMS—Have you a dressmaking problem of any kind? If so, make use of The Grain Growers' Guide to help you solve it. Suppose you are short, fairly stout and short-waisted, the question of what style and material will suit you for a spring, summer, fall or winter dress is of the utmost importance. Let us help you to make your clothes actually a part of your personality. Write to Anne Dean, The Grain Growers' Guide, for the required information.



The Tale of a Shirt

Various Ways of Making a Garment Do
Double Duty—By Anne Dean

IT'S a long tale too, for so many different things can be done with a shirt which has either become too small for the wearer or is worn in conspicuous places. If the elbow develops a hole it can be patched with little trouble, but when the neck or other exposed parts wear, the job of repairing it is not so simple. Striped cottons of which many shirts are made today, are particularly adaptable for blouses, aprons, shirt waists, children's garments and so forth. In these days when money is a mighty scarce commodity, the homemaker on the farm is faced with greater problems than ever before. Children must have clothing whatever happens, and if they were not growing out of their garments with considerable regularity, mothers would be worried for fear something was ailing the bairns. Each home is a "make-over shop" this winter, enlisting every piece of cloth that is not worn, for double duty.

First of all, thoroughly wash the garment. Before pressing, rip the seams, using sharp scissors or a safety razor blade, or if the shirt is of the ample order, cut off the seams and save considerable time. Dampen the pieces, roll them up and iron when ready. Sometimes you may find it advisable to dye the cloth before making it up if the present shade is not becoming to the future wearer. The Extension Service of the Manitoba Department of Agriculture has published an excellent bulletin on laundering and dyeing which will be found of great use when wishing to change the color of material. The Guide also has a bulletin on dyeing. Both of these publications are distributed free, and should be in every home.

When ready to cut out the garment, hold each piece up to the light to locate the thin spots. Mark them with pins, chalk, or a colored thread so that they may be avoided when laying on the pattern. In planning the use of the material, take care to have each piece running the right way of the goods. By careful scheming and observation of the perforations on the pattern this can be effected as a general rule. If there are stripes or designs on the cloth, try to match them as far as possible. Most patterns state plainly on the envelope how much is allowed for seams so become thoroughly acquainted with the amount before commencing to work.

A Blouse for Mother

The small illustration on this page shows how a blouse for a woman can be constructed from a partly worn shirt. (N.B.—We do not list the patterns in the diagrams accompanying this article, but you can utilize any

others which are similar in style.) Unless the old garment is exceptionally large, it will probably be necessary to make the collar and cuffs of contrasting or harmonizing material. Very likely you will find this an opportunity to use up some pieces in the scrap bag. The sleeves may have to be shortened to half or three-quarter length, but that will depend upon the pattern and the available cloth. If necessary, the front can be pieced under the arm as in the diagram, taking particular care to match stripes or patterns. If you find that there is not sufficient goods to extend far enough below the waist to keep the garment from pulling out, make a peplum of some suitable material. Some people prefer an elastic at the waist.

At the bottom of the page are two methods of utilizing the good parts of a worn shirt. On the left is a lay-out of a child's sack apron. At the right is shown how rompers can be constructed from a discarded cotton garment. If necessary, pockets, belts and collars on these garments may be made of some harmonizing color and so will help to eke out the available cloth.

It may be possible that you will have two worn pieces of apparel which can be put together to make a garment which will wear for some months.

Many women make serviceable aprons from a shirt, using the back for the lower part of the apron, and making the bib from the front. Trimmed with rick-

rack braid or bias bands of another color the garment is very attractive. Checked gingham makes a pretty piping for a plain garment.

Have you made your double yet? You will find a judy which is an exact copy of your own figure a great help in doing your own dressmaking. Sewing for others is not such a problem as trying to fit oneself when making over

clothes or constructing a new garment. It would be interesting to know how many homemakers in the West make their own clothing without assistance from other members of the family. Not only is it hard to do your own fitting alone, but without a fair-sized mirror it is very difficult to see how the garment looks. How To Make Your Double, is the title of a bulletin which The Guide has published to help homemakers with the problem of fitting themselves. All the steps in making a paper dress form are given in a clear, concise manner, so that anyone, with the assistance of some of her neighbors, can duplicate her figure at small cost. It will then be unnecessary to

take off your dress when a fitting is needed, which is a great saving in time. The mere fact that the largest mirror in the house is only the size of a sheet of writing paper will cause no worry, for you can survey the garment from all angles with ease. A copy of the bulletin, containing directions as to how to make this valuable dress-maker's help, will be sent free to those who write for it to The Grain Growers' Guide.

No More Honey

Sounds rather funny to hear anyone raising a holler about having too many buyers these days. From the way some people talk you would be led to believe

that it was the most difficult thing possible to find buyers and make sales. Of course there is a whole lot in knowing where the buyers are and also in knowing just how to reach them and get their interest. Mr. F. W. Krouse, Guelph, Ont., evidently knew where business was to be had and also knew that a little classified ad. in The Guide would reach out and bring this business to him—IT DID—here's what he says:

"For goodness sake please stop my advertisement in your paper, 'Honey for Sale.' We have received so many orders since this ad. appeared in your paper it keeps us busy to fill orders each day until now we have no more honey to fill them with."



A War on Film

—the film that ruins teeth

Dental science has declared a war on film. Millions of people, half the world over, have joined it. And leading dentists everywhere are securing new recruits.

This ten-day test will show you the results. Make it and note the change that comes in cleaner, prettier teeth.

Makes teeth dingy

Film is that viscous coat you feel. It clings to teeth, gets between the teeth and stays. It makes white teeth look dingy. And most tooth troubles are now traced to that film.

Film is what discolors, not the teeth. Film is the basis of tartar. It holds food substance which ferments and forms acid. It holds the acid in contact with the teeth to cause decay.

Germes breed by millions in it. They, with tartar, are the chief cause of pyorrhea. Many serious troubles are now traced to them.

Failed to end it

Old teeth-cleaning methods have failed to end film. Much was left to night and day threaten serious damage. That's why well-brushed teeth discolored and decayed.

Dental science has for years sought ways to fight that film. Two effective methods have been found, and able authorities have well proved their efficiency.

Now those methods are combined in a dentifrice called Pepsodent—a tooth paste based on modern dental knowledge. And to millions of people it has brought a new era in teeth cleaning.

These five effects twice daily

Pepsodent combats the film in two effective ways. It leaves teeth highly polished, so film less easily adheres.

It also multiplies the salivary flow. That is Nature's great tooth-protecting agent. It multiplies the starch digesting agent in saliva. That is there to digest starch deposits that cling. It multiplies the alkalinity of the saliva. That is Nature's neutralizer of acids which cause decay.

Every application brings these five desired effects. All of them are

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deemed essential. But old methods never brought them.

Send the coupon for a 10-day Tube. Note how clean the teeth feel after using. Mark the absence of the viscous film. See how teeth whiten as the film-coats disappear.

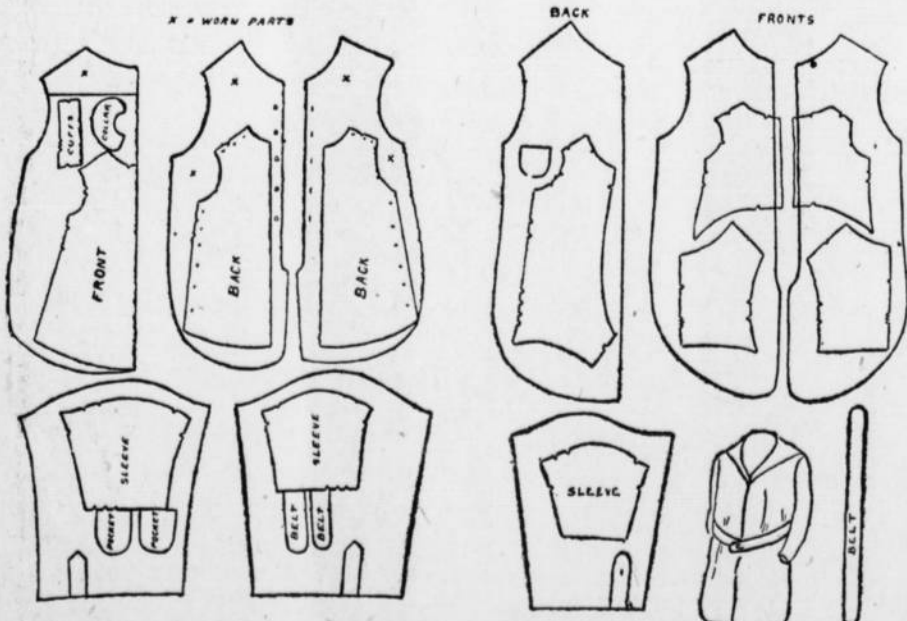
In a week the results will surprise and delight you. And your home, we believe, will adopt this new method. Don't wait longer. Cut out the coupon now.

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Mail 10-Day Tube of Pepsodent to

Only one tube to a family



Left: Child's sack apron cut from a man's shirt. Right: Rompers made from a worn shirt.



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Putting Meals on Paper

Save Time, Labor and Materials, by Drawing Up a Schedule of Balanced Meals in Advance—By Margaret M. Speechly

SHOWERING calories upon a family is not the right way to keep its members in good health, was the conclusion we arrived at last month in the Women's Number of January 11.

You will recall the five classes of foods that are necessary every day to enable the human machine to operate.

Group 1. Carbohydrates—sugars and starches for furnishing energy.

Group 2. Fats—for providing heat and energy.

Group 3. Proteins—for building and repairing muscles and tissues.

Group 4. Minerals—for building bone and teeth.

Group 5. Vitamines—which are absolutely essential for health.

There are several foods listed under each group to act as a guide in deciding upon the menu, but naturally all the materials mentioned would not be used in one day. Anyone doing so would be reverting to the ancient custom of covering the table with multitudes of unnecessary foods. However, each group must be represented every day so that all parts of the body will be kept in good condition. There is no better way of ascertaining whether you are providing the right kinds of foods than by drawing up a plan so that you can see at a glance whether each meal is properly balanced.

The tendency in a climate such as this is to eat too much of meat, starches, sugars and fats and to forget the tremendous importance of milk, fruit, and vegetables. If you are a "cold pack convert" you will have as your motto "One jar of fruit, vegetables and greens for every day of the year." While several fruits and vegetables are mentioned in the menus below, they are not the only ones which can be used and so may be replaced by others which you have in the preserve cupboard.

In this scheme, Tuesday is when the washing is done, for on Monday the house always needs setting in order after the week-end. You will notice that Tuesday's meals can be prepared almost entirely in advance by cooking double quantities of certain foods on Monday. Sufficient muffins and tea biscuits can be made on Monday, Thursday and Saturday, both for supper and for breakfast the following morning, which is a great saving in time. On Wednesday, when the fire for

ironing is good, a number of baked dishes can be prepared with ease. Sunday's meals are arranged so that they can be cooked almost entirely on the previous day.

In order to save space, bread, butter, tea, coffee and cocoa have not been mentioned in the menus for everyone has "the staff of life" and a beverage at each meal. Let me remind you that butter is not needed at a meal when gravy or a stew is served. Soups have been included as they are particularly suitable for cold weather if taken in small amounts. It is a mistake, however, to serve large quantities at the commencement of a substantial meal for they tend to occupy considerable space in the stomach. If you want some recipes for soups look up The Guide of December 28, 1921.

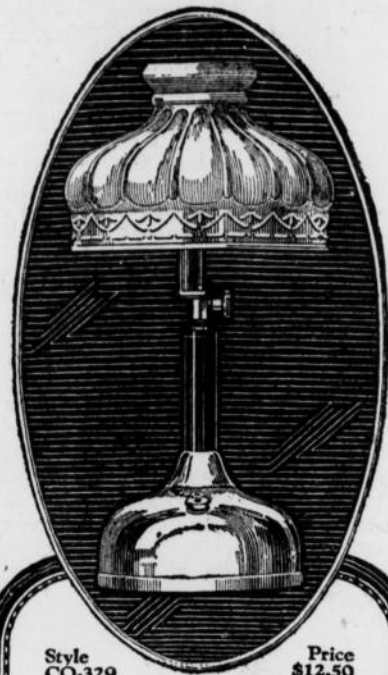
There is no task which confronts a farm woman so often as the preparation of meals. She does the washing once a week while 27 meals must be prepared during that time. Even coal oil lamps demand attention only once a day, while a human must have his three meals. A definite plan for meals for a week effects a great saving in time, materials and labor, which means so much to the homemaker on a farm. It helps to put the home on a systematic basis. Men in business make a practice of planning their work days ahead of time, so that they can accomplish the greatest amount in the shortest period. We women are foolish indeed if we do not see the advantage of such a system.

A definite plan for meals does away with the common remark of "What shall we have for supper?" If you make a list of suitable recipes for desserts, another for supper dishes, and so on, the introducing of system into meal work will be more easily accomplished. It also prevents too frequent repetition as is often the case when no definite plan is followed.

You will notice that simplicity is the keynote of the menus suggested below. You will find that no one will go hungry and that you will have more time for reading, community activities and other congenial work. The next week's menus should be varied so that there will be no opportunity for monotony. While this plan will not fill the bill in every family, with a few minor alterations it can be made adaptable to most conditions.



Day	Breakfast	Dinner	Supper
Monday	Oatmeal porridge Bacon and fried apples Stewed prunes Toast and butter	Vegetable Soup Roast beef Boiled potatoes Buttered cabbage Cottage pudding Brown sauce	Scrambled eggs Potato croquettes Canned wild plums Muffins or cake
Tuesday	Cornmeal porridge Soft boiled eggs Apple sauce Muffins	Cold roast beef Scalloped potatoes and cabbage Cornstarch mold with Canned fruit	Macaroni and cheese Fried potatoes Canned blueberries Cookies
Wednesday	Boiled rice with milk Pancakes with syrup Dried or canned apricots Toast and butter	Pea soup Meat loaf Baked potatoes Canned corn Lemon pie	Baked beans Potato balls Baked apple Cake or cookies
Thursday	Oatmeal and dates Poached eggs Jam or jelly Toast and butter	Tomato soup Boiled meat or stew Boiled potatoes Buttered beets Date pudding Lemon sauce	Creamed fish Scalloped potatoes Canned rhubarb Tea biscuits Cookies
Friday	Cornmeal porridge Liver and Bacon Marmalade or jelly Tea biscuits	Oxtail soup Cold boiled meat Mashed potatoes Creamed cauliflower Caramel custard	Rice and cheese Scalloped tomatoes Cranberry jelly Drop cakes or cookies
Saturday	Cream of wheat Apple sauce Welsh rarebit Toast and butter	Vermicelli soup Roast fowl Boiled potatoes Peas or carrots Steamed pudding Sauce	Omelette Potato puffs Canned raspberries Muffins or cake
Sunday	Oranges or bananas Cornflakes Sausages Muffins	Creamed fowl Baked onions Baked potatoes Apple pie	Home canned fish Scalloped potatoes Canned peaches Cake or cookies



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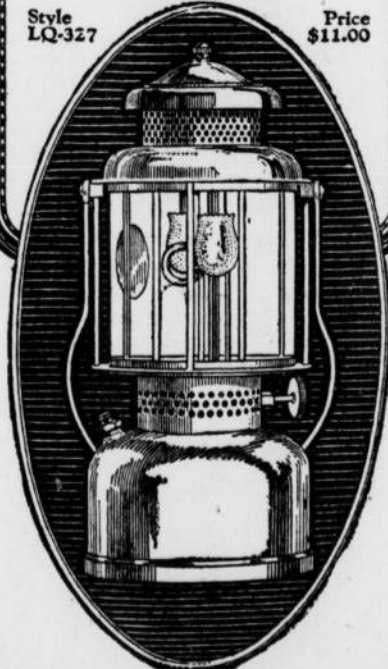
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Taking Time by the Forelock

Concentrated Work and Large Quantity Cooking Help to Reduce Work in the Home—By Margaret Phillips

TO the homemaker, each day brings its special work, and its special responsibilities, such as washing, ironing, sweeping, etc., that are to take her main thought for the day. But before she starts these she finds the day easier when the three meals of the day are already cooked or planned, so that she need not say in anxiety, "Whatever shall I have for supper tonight?" There are a great many short cuts in getting these meals off her mind if she will just take them.

It is an excellent idea to rise when the men do, especially if they have an hour's chores to do before breakfast. This gives the homemaker a free time to cook and get things going for the day before the family are up to claim her attention. Especially in summer is this the easiest time to get cooking done, as the kitchen is coolest then and the oven is hot with the fresh, new fire. I have tried this plan now for several seasons and every year I like it better. In hot weather I do all my day's cooking with the breakfast fire—the pudding, the cakes, and even get the roast well started. Then I let the fire die down and the roast will keep hot covered in the oven. There will just be the gravy to finish on the coal oil stove, which I use at noon for cooking the vegetables.

In the moderate weather of spring or fall I use my hot morning oven for other things and put the roast in when they come out. It is a real economy of fuel and time to do this. Suppose one rises at six, starts the fires, sets the breakfast table and gets the breakfast ready to finish when it's time for the men to come in, and then turns to the extra cooking. By using this plan I find I have still from a half hour to an hour for baking. Generally my baking comes out of the oven just as we sit down to breakfast. In goes the dinner roast, covered or not, according to its size and the heat of the oven, and then the fire can be left alone till 10.30 or so, when I make it up again. At 11 I put the vegetables on to cook for dinner, uncover my roast to finish it, and all is accomplished with a moderate use of both fuel and work.

If you wish to make pies with the breakfast fire, time can be saved by mixing up the paste just after supper the night before. If left covered in a cool spot over night the crust will be more delicious and it takes little time in the morning to roll it out and get it into the oven while the fire is hot.

Systematic Baking

The average homemaker says to herself, "I must have pudding or pie for dinner and some cake for supper, while muffins, cookies and buns are nice to have all the time." Why not use system in baking as you do in the other weekly work? Make Monday cake and muffin day; Tuesday being wash day have a baked pudding; Wednesday bake pies and cookies before breakfast and bread while ironing; Thursday choose cake and muffins again; Friday have tea biscuits and a nice pudding, and Saturday make pies and bread again and maybe a cake for Sunday.

Of course a homemaker plans just the quantities her family eats. I only bake bread and pies once a week, cake twice a week and cookies once in two weeks, but I can easily understand where families are large or hired men are hungry it might be necessary to bake more often. However, even the biggest family could be fed by the first plan when the work is done before breakfast.



There are a great many short cuts by which you can accomplish such things quickly and yet thoroughly. A great deal of time is saved by having things placed conveniently. Choose a good big bowl as your special mixing bowl, and leave it where you can put your hands on it in a second. The same with the mixing spoon. Leave a measuring cup always in the flour, keep another in the sugar, shut in a silver spoon in the baking powder tin, and so on. Don't get fresh ones each day—leave them there always. It saves so much time and unnecessary washing up. Have special places for each thing and you'll save yourself endless time and worry and the work will be done twice as quickly. I leave the paper I grease my pans with right in the top of the lard pail. Why not?—the pans are clean, the paper is clean and it will grease about a dozen pans before it is worn out.

One way strength and time is wasted is in going from one place to another. Plan to have your mixing table so near to things that you can reach into your cupboard and get everything you want without walking after it. Eliminate all the steps you can and you'll double speed in cooking.

Another time saver is to double all your recipes. I very seldom make just one cake. For example, a recipe for cake doubles this way:

- 1 cup sugar—put in 2 cups.
- 1/2 cup butter—put in 1 full cup.
- 2 eggs—becomes 4 eggs.
- 1 cup milk—use 2 cups milk.
- 1 tsp. flavoring—use 2 tsps. flavoring.
- 2 cups flour—use 4 cups flour.
- 2 tsps. baking powder—use 4 tsps. baking powder.

To mix quickly, take your mixing bowl with you and add the ingredients as you go. Put in first the two cups of sugar, add one cup of butter and beat well. You think this is hard work? Well, drop your spoon and put your hand right in and go at it with your fingers, which of course must be absolutely clean. Why not? You use your hands in bread and pies, why not in mixing cake? It's twice as quick and makes a much better cream, especially if you use a squeezing motion first.

Now break in the yolks of the four eggs, and beat around and around as fast as you can. Add one cup of milk, take out your hand and use the spoon. Put in two cups of flour and then the last cup of milk. Here I stop and beat the whites of my eggs to a stiff froth, then go back to the cake, add the remaining flour in which the baking powder is sifted, and lastly the whites of eggs. From beginning to end it will not take more than ten minutes and you have batter enough to make two or three cakes. This quantity makes a generous layer cake and eight drop cakes, or a layer cake and a chocolate cake. The mixture can be placed in two bowls and different flavors added. Put vanilla in the layer cake and lemon or spices in the drop cakes. If I want a layer cake and a chocolate cake I flavor it all with a dessertspoon of vanilla,

then fill the layer pans and put them into the oven. To the remainder I add a heaping tablespoon of cocoa and three-quarters of a cup more of sugar, turn it into a square pan and putting it in the oven with the others.

Large Quantities Save Work

If you double your recipe in mixing cookies you can divide the dough and give each part a different flavor, such as lemon, vanilla or spices. Then variety can be secured by cutting each kind a different shape. Make

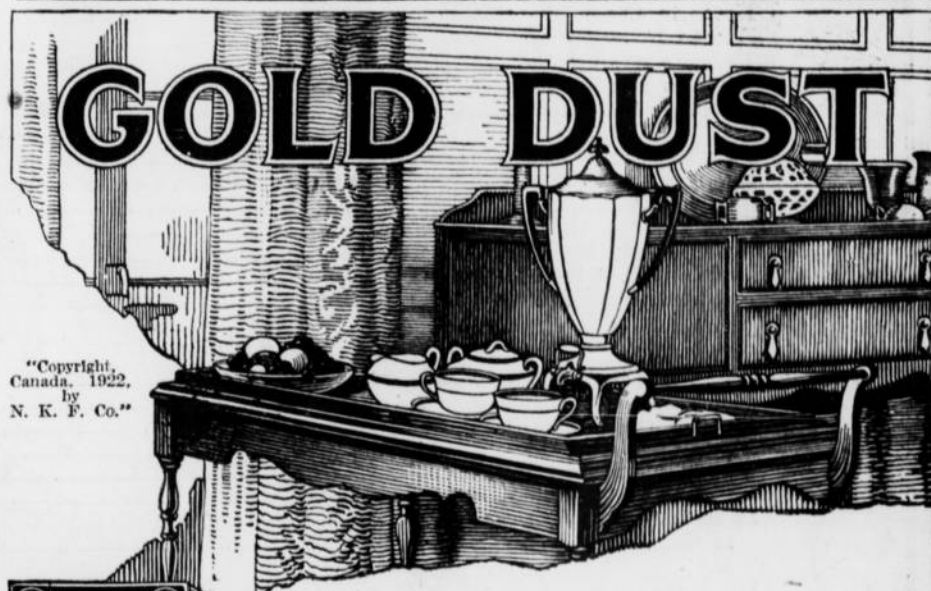
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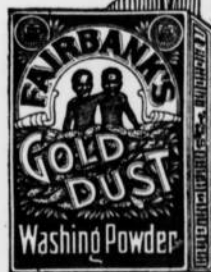
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Always ready for visitors!

YOU take pride in your dainty tea table and tea wagon, don't you? And you want to keep your teapot and coffee percolator, your cut glass and china, "sweet" and sparkling—always ready for visitors!

One housekeeper, who always asks her grocer for Gold Dust, insists that no other cleaner will daily add such a sparkle to china, nickel and silver, because no other cleaner will cleanse so thoroughly as Gold Dust. And no other cleaner will keep "milky and buttery" things so sweet because no other cleaner so thoroughly—and easily—dissolves the grease. Here is her Gold Dust recipe:

Place a scant tablespoon of Gold Dust in the dishpan. Fill with hot water. Use a soft cloth or dish mop for china. For percolator and silver use a soft brush. Rinse with clear, hot water.

You can find Gold Dust everywhere! But—like this housekeeper, be sure it is the real Gold Dust you buy.

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the vanilla dough round, the lemon oblong, and the spiced three-cornered or a half square. Sandwich cookies are nice, too. Place raisins, dates, cheese or jam in one-half of a sheet of cookie dough, fold over the other half and then cut the whole into oblongs or squares.

Living as we do on the farm I much prefer using sweet cream to butter for my cakes. It's much quicker and I think it makes nicer cakes. I use no milk at all, just cream. This is my lightning recipe:

Three-Minute Cake

1 cup sugar.
2 eggs beaten in a cup—fill up with cream.
Flavoring.
2 level cups flour.
2 teaspoons baking powder.

For this I just beat sugar and cream, add eggs, both yolks and whites, keep beating, add flavoring, and flour all at once. Then beat a full minute, pour into layer tins and place in a very hot oven. It should bake in from ten to 15

minutes. When visitors come unexpectedly you can make this up and it will be ready in no time.

I have several short cuts in making muffins for breakfast. I never use lard for them if I can have cream. If there is no cream I melt my lard in a square cake tin in the oven while I put my dry ingredients into my mixing bowl—then add it.

In making bread, save the last two loaves and make a cinnamon loaf and cinnamon roll buns. Let the loaf rise an hour, then steam it one hour and use it for that day's pudding with a nice chocolate sauce or cream. It's so little trouble and saves planning a dessert for that meal. The buns used for supper are always a treat.

These are just a few ideas. Once you get started baking before breakfast, doubling recipes, and giving variety to things by flavors, raisins and different shaped tins, you will be amazed how much easier the day's work has become. That hour you used to spend baking

The Grain Growers' Guide

later in the day is now free for a walk or a chat with a friend, and the strain and drudgery of kitchen work left behind.

United Farmers of B.C.

A decision to form a separate organization for political purposes was the outstanding event of the annual convention of the United Farmers of British Columbia, held at Vancouver, on January 25, 26 and 27.

President R. A. Copeland in his annual address advocated affiliation with the Canadian Council of Agriculture, saying that this organization was the recognized spokesman of the agricultural industry at Ottawa, and that British Columbia ought to be represented. Mr. Copeland drew warm applause from the convention when he urged farmers to sell no more land to Orientals and, if it were necessary to lease, that the time be limited to one year. In this way, he believed, much could be done toward making British Columbia a white man's country.

"In the past," declared the president, "we sent lawyers and doctors and manufacturers to parliament, and they naturally favored their friends. Let us of the farm send our own people there—not to obtain special favors, but a square deal. . . . I strongly urge upon this convention to draft a farmers' platform before we adjourn, so that when another election comes around we will have a platform to put up to the candidates and if they do not pledge themselves to support our platform, then it should be up to us to support a candidate who will."

Membership Increases

The executive report showed that 34 new locals had been organized during the year, bringing the total to 174. The membership numbers 2,130 men and 373 women and juniors.

The resolution dealing with political action was as follows:

"1. That the Central board and executive association shall not engage in politics, neither shall the funds of this association be used for political purposes, provided that nothing in this resolution shall be considered to forbid any officer or member from engaging in politics in his individual capacity.

Plan for Organization

"2. That a special committee be appointed to develop and organize the farmer forces for political action.

"3. That the duties of the committee will be to devise rules and regulations for the organization of political conventions, and to serve as the general headquarters for political effort throughout the province on behalf of farmers' action alone, or in conjunction with other bodies, including locals of this association, which may decide to co-operate with this committee, provided that in such cases such locals may think fit to supply the funds they require for the purpose and shall keep such funds separate and apart from the funds of the organization.

"4. That this committee shall have power to act.

"5. Upon its appointment the committee will not be subject to the rules and regulations of this association and is responsible only to the bodies, locals and persons whose interests it purposes to represent."

The resolution was passed after a long debate, by a vote of 31 to 19.

Pridham Elected President

J. L. Pridham, Victoria, was elected president for the coming year, and Vernon was chosen as the scene of next year's convention.

Other officers elected were: Vice-president, W. F. Laidman, M.L.A., Vernon; second vice-president, R. A. Copeland, Lumby; third vice-president, E. W. Neill, Duncan.

W. F. Laidman, answering a question, stated that the sense of the resolution was that the locals can suit themselves in regard to engaging in politics. If a majority of a local votes in favor of political action, they will have to bear the entire expense in connection therewith and not assess those members opposed to it.

Resolutions urging the government to remedy defects in surveying laws and to enact legislation enforcing the installation by smelters of smoke and gas absorbers in order to protect agricultural land and livestock, were passed.

THE DOMINION BANK

At the Fifty-first Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders of The Dominion Bank, held at the Head Office, in Toronto, on 25th January, 1922, the following statement of the affairs of the Bank as on the 31st December, 1921, was submitted:

GENERAL STATEMENT

LIABILITIES

Capital Stock paid in		\$6,000,000.00
Reserve Fund	\$7,000,000.00	
Balance of Profit and Loss Account carried forward	715,480.59	
Dividend No. 157, payable 3rd January, 1922	180,000.00	
Bonus, one per cent., payable 3rd January, 1922	60,000.00	
Former Dividends unclaimed	255.00	
		7,955,735.59
Total Liabilities to the Shareholders		\$13,955,735.59
Notes in Circulation	\$7,326,571.00	
Due to Dominion Government	8,552,610.00	
Deposits not bearing interest	\$18,018,016.33	
Deposits bearing interest, including interest accrued to date	80,786,284.33	
	98,804,300.66	
Balances due to other Banks in Canada	869,285.18	
Balances due to Banks and Banking Correspondents elsewhere than in Canada	833,679.23	
Bills Payable	267,960.00	
Acceptances under Letters of Credit	354,740.43	
Liabilities not included in the foregoing	371,060.49	
Total Public Liabilities		117,380,206.99
		\$131,335,942.58

ASSETS

Gold and Silver Coin	\$ 2,117,000.19	
Dominion Government Notes	15,715,807.50	
Deposit with Central Gold Reserves	1,700,000.00	
Notes of other Banks	1,100,880.71	
Cheques on other Banks	7,389,393.59	
Balances due by other Banks in Canada	1,000.00	
Balances due by Banks and Banking Correspondents elsewhere than in Canada	2,397,668.15	
	\$30,421,750.14	
Dominion and Provincial Government Securities, not exceeding market value	13,371,201.90	
Canadian Municipal Securities, and British Foreign and Colonial Public Securities other than Canadian, not exceeding market value	4,168,630.45	
Railway and other Bonds, Debentures and Stocks, not exceeding market value	1,751,108.28	
Call and Short (not exceeding thirty days) Loans in Canada on Bonds, Debentures and Stocks	6,561,853.52	
Call and Short (not exceeding thirty days) Loans elsewhere than in Canada	3,835,123.27	
		60,109,667.56
Other Current Loans and Discounts in Canada (less rebate of interest)	\$63,710,574.03	
Other Current Loans and Discounts elsewhere than in Canada (less rebate of interest)	554,542.96	
Liabilities of Customers under Letters of Credit, as per contra	354,740.43	
Real Estate other than Bank Premises	5,430.37	
Overdue Debts (estimated loss provided for)	144,358.59	
Bank Premises, at not more than cost, less amounts written off	5,830,229.52	
Deposit with the Minister of Finance for the purposes of the Circulation Fund	309,575.00	
Mortgages on Real Estate sold	17,227.81	
Other Assets not included in the foregoing	299,596.31	
		71,226,275.02
		\$131,335,942.58

E. B. OSLER, President.

C. A. BOGERT, General Manager.

AUDITORS' REPORT TO SHAREHOLDERS

We have compared the above Balance Sheet with the books and accounts at the Chief Office of The Dominion Bank, and the certified returns received from its Branches, and after checking the cash and verifying the securities at the Chief Office and certain of the principal Branches on December 31st, 1921, we certify that, in our opinion, such Balance Sheet exhibits a true and correct view of the state of the Bank's affairs, according to the best of our information, the explanations given to us and as shown by the books of the Bank.

In addition to the examinations mentioned, the cash and securities at the Chief Office and certain of the principal Branches were checked and verified by us at another time during the year and found to be in accord with the books of the Bank.

All information and explanations required have been given to us and all transactions of the Bank which have come under our notice have, in our opinion, been within the powers of the Bank.

Toronto, January 19th, 1922.

G. T. CLARKSON,
R. J. DILWORTH,
(Of Clarkson, Gordon & Dilworth, C.A.)

Mating the Breeding Pens

Professor M. C. Herner Deals with the Problems of the Poultryman Preparing for the Hatching Season

WITH the approach of the breeding and hatching season it will be necessary to lay plans for mating the flock so as to make at least some improvement both in egg production and also in the meat or table qualities, and, if at all possible, get along with these a little better type and a little better color.

The farmer is, of course, primarily interested in getting more eggs, with meat production a secondary consideration and color and type coming in last. The great majority of farm flocks have had only too little attention given to any of these points, and as a result but little progress has been made in getting any definite results from breeding work. As the business of farm poultry keeping develops there will be, however, a keener interest taken in special selection, mating and breeding work, with some definite object in view. To be sure, the number of farm flocks in which scrub males, or, strictly speaking, plain mongrel males, are used is very small indeed. We believe that in almost every farm flock there are males used that show that they have at least a good part of pure-bred blood in them, and in many flocks the males are of decidedly good breeding. It is, however, the promiscuous mating of males of hit-and-miss breeding that has failed to give us any definite improvement in our mongrel flocks.

The Problem Set Forth

The whole question of the future egg production of our farm flocks is wrapped up in two or three things, namely, selection and breeding in the pure-bred flocks, and grading up, selection and breeding in the mongrel and grade flocks.

As a common basis from which to work, we believe that no matter what the flock, it is necessary to start now. First of all, there are in any farm flock always a few hens that lay during November, December and January. Mark these some way or other, and use them for special breeding work. They are the best layers and will do the best work in building up a heavy laying strain. Last year, in going over the records of 525 White Leghorn pullets early in March, we picked on 25 that had given us the best egg production for these months, as being the best 25 out of this number. At the end of the year these 25 were still leading, with an average of close to 200 eggs for each. We believe, too, that even at the expense of having to cut down in the number of chicks hatched the first year, it would be better to pick only 20 or 30 of the very best layers (unless you have a large flock to pick from and many good layers available) and get only one good male to put with them. This way it might be possible to get a better start at smaller expense.

After all, we have to look at the expense side of the question. Farmers generally are getting to know that good males cost money and better males cost more money. The three-dollar bird is gradually getting to be a thing of the past on our farms, and a five-dollar bird now takes its place. In order, however, to get the best value out of a five or ten-dollar bird (we would say by all means a ten-dollar bird) he should be mated with the best. While most farmers feel satisfied their hens pay, still more of them figure, too, that they cannot afford to buy many ten-dollar birds nor yet very many five-dollar ones. The most logical way, then, would be to have, say, 25 to 30 or so of the very best females and one or two really good males. This number of females would, if al-



An in-bred White Leghorn cockerel. Note the external proof of constitutional vigor. Haphazard in-breeding produces the opposite effect.

lowed free range, likely lay enough eggs for hatching purposes in the spring and would make it possible to make definite progress in getting better layers the first year.

Characteristics of a Layer

In general mating work, for both eggs and table poultry, it is necessary to have females well developed in good condition. The hen that is over-fat or carries a large amount of internal fat usually makes a poor breeder. The hen with the heavy posterior is also considered a poor breeder. Select as much as possible hens with full breasts, clean cut heads and fine bone. While color and type may not seem so important, still we would urge to select those that come nearest to the breed requirements for both, having in mind the combination of high laying and standard bred qualities.

The male represents half the flock. While he should be fully matured and of good size, still it would be better, had one sex had to be small, if it were the male. It quite frequently happens that the offspring from large females and small males is of exceptionally good size and quality.

As to mating a cockerel with hens and a cock bird with pullets, or vice versa, we are inclined to think that there is probably more in the individuality of the bird than in the way they are mated, especially if the pullets are fully matured. As a rule, however, hens will lay a little larger eggs—eggs that will produce slightly larger chicks as well. Probably for this reason we sometimes prefer the hens to the pullets in a breeding pen.

Breed from Female Line

Another thing we are now following in our college pedigree breeding work is to breed from the hens rather than from the pullets, even though some pullets may give promise of being better layers. In this way a bird has to prove, first, that she is a heavy layer, and, second, that she has the

constitution and stamina to stay with it, or stand the strain and go on to her second year.

Under farm conditions it might be possible to start out with a good cockerel mated to this year's best pullets, and then use him again the second year with his own best pullets, and mating the hens back to one of their own best cockerels; in this way two separate breeding pens might be established and it would not be necessary to go outside for any new breeding blood. This is what we have done in developing our college strain of heavy-laying White Leghorns. In this strain we have not introduced any outside blood for eight years, and by selecting two or three outstanding males we have always had exceptionally strong, vigorous males each year, and also have maintained very high vigor and vitality in all our females. In our heavy laying strain of Barred Rocks, we have not gone outside for new blood for the last five years, and the vigor of this strain today shows no decrease to that of five years ago. Of course this is only possible when trap nesting and pedigree breeding work is followed and where each individual bird is definitely known. We would hesitate about recommending it for all farm conditions unless it were adopted and followed as previously outlined and probably outside blood brought in, say, once every three years.

In all breeding for improvement in egg production, we must not forget feeding as a factor influencing egg production. In some cases we find pullets

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from heavy-laying hens that start off in great shape only to fall down later on. In a good many cases this may be due to the class of food fed or the care they get. A pullet starting off at the rate of five, six or seven eggs a week and keeping it up for three to six weeks and then stopping suddenly, has all the ear marks of an exceptionally good layer. This sudden stop may have been due to conditions of feeding or general care. A pullet like this would very likely throw pullets of high laying qualities when mated with the right class of male. Some pullets with the right breeding back of them are sometimes quite a disappointment for this reason. We are, however, pretty safe in depending on such birds to give us high-producing pullets.



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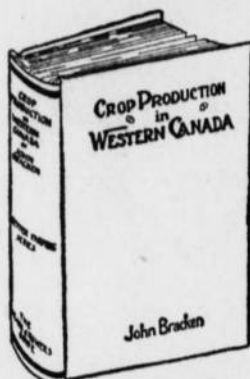
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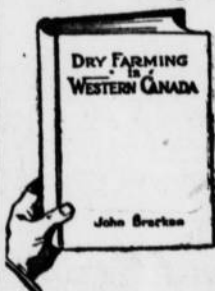
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Ten Weeks in a Plum Orchard

Manitoba Farmer Recounts Exceptional Success with Many Varieties, Native and Exotic—By W. J. Boughen

THIS did not happen in Ontario or in British Columbia, but in Manitoba; and not there in the extreme south, but nearly 160 miles north of the boundary between Canada and the United States.

Yes, we have had plenty of plums to eat, to sell, to give our friends and callers since August 7, and this is October 14, and we will have some for a few days yet.

We started early in August, finding Professor Hansen's Opata plum was fit to eat. It grows on a bush like a big black currant bush and loads up with fruit from top to bottom, which hangs in strings and masses. It is a delight to those who view its prolificness for the first time. The fruit eats well as soon as it starts to color, and when it attains the deep maroon skin it is an exceedingly fine fruit to eat. It ripens first in the sun and keeps on coming slow, and those fruits which were in deep shade ripened six weeks later than the first. Its running mate, the Sapa, a black or red fleshed plum of similar habit and nearly the same pedigree, also lasted several weeks, and is highly appreciated by those who tried it on our grounds.

We have several varieties of native plums, too, among the earliest of all. Some of these are very good eating, too. Mammoth, a variety originated at Morden by A. P. Stevenson, is a very sure cropper of good early red plums with a heavy bloom. They sell well, being much in demand, and when fully ripe are very sweet to eat. This is a good variety to plant, yielding well, and free from disease. Plum pocket affects it very little.

The Cheney plum comes two weeks later, and although affected sometimes by plum pocket, gives good crops of fine large and beautiful plums. It is an excellent preserver, as is also Assiniboine, another plum of pure Manitoba origin, produced by Professor Hansen, of Dakota, out of plum pits supplied him by Mr. Frankland, of Stonewall, Manitoba. This plum rivals the Mammoth in size, and is a shiny red, smooth and cylindrical in shape. It has won first at Winnipeg garden show as any other variety, and would be a good pollenization mate for Mammoth. The Aitkin plum is also in this class, but is not so good a variety, but a little earlier.

The Compass Cherry comes along with Cheney and is a pretty little red plum, fairly prolific, and is an elegant preserver. Like Opata and Sapa it has a sand-cherry for one of its parents, but the other is the American plum, while the former have good Japanese plums for the other parent.

Some Native Varieties

Then among the very first to ripen are many kinds of native plums I have dug out of the wild at various times. One very early one has quite a percentage of twin plums and it is very fair quality, but not outstanding. Another pale yellow, which has been a prize-winning wild one, is very smooth, good quality, and we will propagate it for sale.

We have little round red ones, big wedge-shaped wild ones, pointed pink with blue bloom, and many others, all making at least an interesting exhibit of variation in the wild plum of northern Manitoba. These are all *Prunus Nigra*.

After these come a great variety of plums grown from seed from various sources. Some of these trees bore plums in three years from seed, and probably all had borne by the fifth year from date of planting seed. I often advise people when eating my plums to take the seed home and plant it, and I hope there are many patches of plums developing around our district.

Some of these seedlings bore a full pair of fruit in the fifth year, and double that in the sixth year, and three and more in the seventh year. One tree of outstanding vigor in its seventh year has a five to six inch trunk and bore three bushels, and has been now loaded every year for three years. It is not outstanding quality but is a fair preserver.

Our Number 17 ripens from the first to second week in September, and is yellow with red spots, and exceedingly sweet. One I call our Dessert plum is large, pointed, yellow with red splashes, and is fine to eat after dinner. Seems to be nothing wrong with this one except the quantity. Professor Macoun, after testing, writes me: "That plum is of high quality, and I hope you will get it established on Morden Experimental Farm as soon as possible."

Professor Macoun has also approved

Continued on Page 31



Our children like plums. Do yours?



A portion of the harvest of plums, which extended over a period of ten weeks, on Mr. Boughen's Valley River farm.



Corns?

—just say
Blue-jay
to your druggist
Stops Pain Instantly

The simplest way to end a corn is Blue-jay. A touch stops the pain instantly. Then the corn loosens and comes out. Made in two forms—a colorless, clear liquid (one drop does it!) and in extra thin plasters. Use whichever form you prefer, plasters or the liquid—the action is the same. Safe, gentle. Made in a world-famed laboratory. Sold by all druggists.

Free: Write Bauer & Black, Toronto, Dept. 36, for valuable book, "Correct Care of the Feet."

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

Organization · Education · Co-operation
Winnipeg, Man. Nov. 15, 1921 \$1.00 per Year



Others Make Good Money WHY NOT YOU?

Guide local representatives are making good money on our new salary and commission plan. Age no objection. Need not interfere with your present work. We can use your part or whole time. Even an hour or so a week will result in cash returns. Write for particulars. If you can't embrace this opportunity, pass it along to someone who can.

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE
WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

Your Dentist's Removal Notice

As a result of the fire in the Fashion-Craft Block, we have moved from our Dental Parlors at 203-5 Fashion-Craft Block, formerly the McGreevy Block, 258½ Portage Avenue, to

222 McIntyre Block

MAIN STREET

Dr. PARSONS

"Remember the New Address"

WATCH-REPAIRING

Send your
broken watches to us
Moderate charges, good work, and
WE HURRY!

THOMPSON "The Jeweler" Minnedosa, Man.

Cabinet Ministers' Home Partners

Continued from Page 7

easing the burden of housework. She shared Mr. Smith's enthusiasm in their famous herd of Holstein cattle. It was a common custom, she says, to drive through the fields in the summer just to see the cattle as they grazed. The country was beautiful, the cattle were beautiful, and the little calves adorable.

Some four years ago new interests came into their lives in the shape of a little daughter, Georgie. Georgie has now two sisters. Norma has seen her second birthday; Baby Betty has not yet attained the dignity of a birthday but is coming along. The little girls shared in their mother's reluctance to leave the farm, but are growing reconciled to city environment. Mrs. Smith is a slight, fair haired, brown-eyed little



Mr. Walter Parlby

Husband of Hon. Irene Parlby, minister without portfolio.

woman, very charming and interesting to talk with, and a typical home woman. Her heart is in her home, and always will be, though she is quite fitted to take her place in the social life of the city with dignity.

Mrs. R. G. Reid, wife of the minister of health, is not as yet taking any active part in the social life of Edmonton. She has two good and sufficient reasons for this. One is Stewart, aged 18 months, the other, Flora Marion, a small pink and white bundle, whose days in the land total something under three months. Mrs. Reid is of Scotch descent. Her father is a Stewart, her mother was a Macdonald. As one might infer, the family lived in Gengarry county, Ontario, before moving to Alberta. When Mrs. Reid, then Marion Stewart, was nine years old, her mother died. For a time an aunt mothered the young family of seven, but the year following the mother's death the family moved to Mannville, and when Marion attained her tenth birthday, the responsibilities of the home fell upon her young shoulders. The family still live at Mannville, and with the exception of a time spent in Vancouver and in Calgary, Mrs. Reid lived there continuously until she came to live in Edmonton. Three years ago she married Mr. Reid, and they made their home on a ranch south of the town of Mannville. Family responsibilities have prevented Mrs. Reid taking very active interest in the Farmers' Movement though she is keenly interested, and her interest is based on an understanding of the farmers' problems. The country life she dearly loves, and a homesick note crept into her voice as she spoke of the farm life and its freedom—and hard work. However, when her husband's responsibilities demanded a city home, she faced the situation bravely with intent to make the best of the situation, and expresses the belief that bye and bye when the children are older and she can move about a little more and become acquainted, she will enjoy the city—especially since she can always go to her people in the country in the summer. In the meantime, Stewart and Flora Marion are thriving

There is merit in every cup, of
Gold Standard Tea.

36



The Godville Company, Ltd

The Prince

Micawber, perhaps the most futile and amusing of all literary creations, was the Prince of Procrastinators.

He was always just about to make a spring. He constantly told David Copperfield that he was contemplating a vigorous leap forward.

But he was never outside a net work of overdue bills and bankruptcy. His life was lived within the shadow of the debtors' prison.

And the moral of it all. Any act which is vital and excellent should be carried out at once. For instance, the policy of Assurance which you think of taking up, say, next month, will not help much if anything untoward should happen to you between now and then.

Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada

Head Office

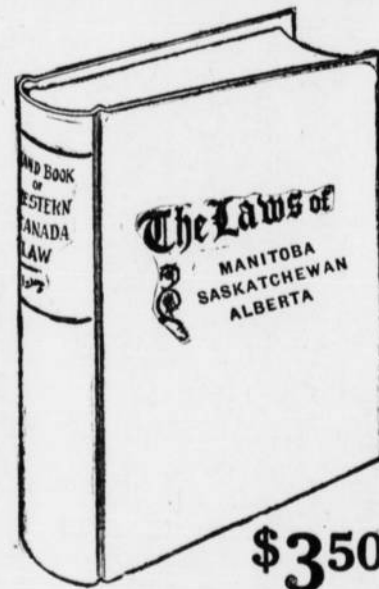
Montreal

The Wisest Farmers Are Those That Know The Law

These Questions Are Often Asked:

- How is an Affidavit made?
- How is an Assignment made?
- How is a Company formed?
- How is a Lien Note filed?
- How to make your Last Will?
- What is the responsibility of an Agent?
- What is the law about a Chattel Mortgage?
- What is the law about a Bill of Sale?
- What Property is Exempt from Seizure?
- What is the Relation Between Master and Servant?

These Ten and Every Other Question Likely to Arise in the mind of the law-abiding citizen is answered. From this book you can learn the facts about the laws that govern you, thus saving many unnecessary legal fees.



An important feature of the new edition is that it is thoroughly indexed. It is clear, concise, up-to-date, and covers every point of law concerning contracts, sales, notes, agreements, leases, partnerships, collections, bonds, deeds, mortgages, etc. As a work of reference it is indispensable. It is so good we would like you to see it, for seeing is believing, and we know you will be convinced of its practical usefulness.

SENT ON SEVEN DAYS' FREE TRIAL

No other book gives so much clear, understandable legal advice for so little money. It covers both Dominion and Provincial Laws. It contains 600 pages, printed in good, clear type. It is written in plain, everyday language you can understand. Of vital interest to everyone desiring to know their legal rights. To learn by experience in the courts is too costly.

Send No Money

We will send you Western Canada Law, postpaid, for free inspection. Keep it in the home seven days. Then, if you are convinced it is worth \$3.50, send us this amount. If you decide not to keep it, return it unsoiled. What offer could be fairer!

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The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man. Gentlemen: Send me Western Canada Law (the New Edition) on your free approval plan. I will, within seven days after receiving the book, either send you its price, viz., \$3.50, or return it to you (unsoiled).

NAME

ADDRESS

If you send cash with order we will send you the book for \$3.00, postpaid. 206

Progress in 1921

THE results achieved by the North American Life Assurance Company during 1921 continue to establish beyond question the strength and security of the Company. The following outstanding figures will be very gratifying to all interested in the welfare of the Company:—

Policies Issued and Revived . . .	\$ 20,279,954.00
Amount of Insurance in Force	106,006,667.00
Assets	21,877,767.36
Payments to Policyholders . . .	1,963,950.04
Net Surplus	3,025,364.90

These records are the outward evidence of the unexcelled financial position attained by the Company, and of the solid foundation upon which it has been built. In the North American Life, policyholders' interests are paramount, over 99% of the profits earned being allotted to them. If you are contemplating new insurance, see one of our representatives. A copy of the 1921 Report will be sent upon request.

NORTH AMERICAN LIFE
ASSURANCE COMPANY
 "Solid as the Continent"
 Home Office: Toronto, Can.

L. GOLDMAN, President
 W. KERR GEORGE,
 D. McCRAE, Col.,
 Vice-Presidents

Agencies in all important cities in Canada.



Do your eyes show any one of these squares blacker than the rest?

Hold them at arms length and look at the squares with each eye separately. If one seems blacker than the rest, your eyes may need correction. You would be well advised to consult an Optometrist.

VISION or VANITY

Many people know their eyes are faulty but hesitate to remedy them—because they are afraid that glasses will spoil their "Good looks."

When in doubt, consult an Optometrist. The wrinkles of the "old-young" woman are 90 per cent. eye strain.

An Optometrist who can correct their vision, add to their comfort and capability—can also prescribe the style of glasses that most becomes them.

Go and see the nearest Optometrist—you will never regret it.

Published by the
Saskatchewan Optometric Association

apace and keeping their young mother's time fairly well occupied.

This story would not be complete if mention was not made of the home partner of the only woman holding cabinet position in Alberta. Here the writer must confess that she has had to obtain her information from others, as Walter Parlbay, working on his farm at Alix, was out of reach for a personal interview. Over twenty-five years ago Walter Parlbay located in the Alix district before that country was surveyed and when Calgary was the nearest town. Mr. Parlbay comes from Devon, England, was educated at Malvern and St. John's college where he took his M.A. He later went to Assam where he engaged in tea planting. Not satisfied with that he came to Canada, and has seemed to find the raising of beef cattle more satisfactory.

Dominion Bank Prosperous

A striking feature of the annual statement of the Dominion Bank just issued is the strength indicated in respect to the institution's assets.

In immediately available assets the bank has strengthened its holdings of Dominion and provincial government bonds during the year from \$5,106,156, to \$13,371,201, an increase of \$8,265,045. Total immediately available assets stand at \$60,109,667 which bears the substantial proportion of more than 51 per cent. to its liabilities to the public. Cash assets alone at \$30,421,750 are equal to about 26 per cent. of the liabilities to the public. The bank's total assets have a value of \$131,335,942.

Falling prices and the general contraction of trade are reflected by a small decrease in both loans and deposits compared with a year ago, and the net profits of the bank for the year which amounted to \$1,016,262, fell below the record year of 1920 by \$172,000. This, however, permitted the payment of the usual dividend of 12 per cent. and a bonus of one per cent. on the capital stock which absorbed \$780,000, and left a substantial margin to be carried forward to the profit and loss account. The paid up capital of the Dominion Bank is \$6,000,000, and the reserve fund now amounts to \$7,000,000.

Manitoba Savings Office

Those who believe in the nationalization of banking will be interested in the very satisfactory report which has recently been issued by the Province of Manitoba Savings Office, for the year ending November 30 last. Deposits on that date, including interest credited to depositors, amounted to \$3,207,062.83, of which \$2,700,000 had been handed over to the provincial treasurer for loans to farmers through the rural credit societies. The office also holds \$250,000 worth of Victory Bonds, the balance of the cash being kept on hand and in chartered banks. Interest allowed to depositors during the year at four per cent. per annum, amounted to \$93,836.56, while interest received from investments and loans amounted to \$142,878.27. From the margin of \$49,241.71 the office paid its administration and general expenses, wrote off one half of the preliminary and organization expenses which amounted to \$33,544.84, and showed a profit of \$8,937.29 for the year.

The greater part of the deposits in the office are made by residents of Winnipeg and its suburbs. The number of active accounts on November 30, 1921, was 8,052, and in the month of December 755 new accounts were opened. The funds of the office cannot be loaned to private individuals or corporations, but may be invested in loans to the provincial government, or in Dominion, provincial or municipal bonds and other similar securities.

Dr. G. F. Warren, in speaking before the National Agricultural Conference at Washington, D.C., January 24, said: "In all countries a great impetus has been given to co-operation (by the war). It is said that all books on co-operation in Denmark are out of date because so much has been done in recent years. The extent of organization in Denmark is shown by the fact that in 1920 the total membership in the 9,947 agricultural societies was 1,313,206. This means that on the average each farmer belongs to five associations."

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 22x6x2 1/2 inches
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 Write for FREE Farm Ditcher, Terracer and Road Grader
 Cuts new farm ditches for drainage or irrigation or cleans old ones to 4 feet deep—grades roads—builds farm terraces, dykes and levees. All steel, adjustable, reversible, horses or tractor. Let me show you how to cut farming cost to the bone. Send your name.
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 Write for this amazing book NOW! A postcard will do! Learn how you can master the most vicious and ferocious horse in a few hours time. See how big money is being made in training and re-selling wicked-tempered and "ornery" horses. Book tells all about the famous Beery System of breaking and training horses—the system that is guaranteed to break any horse of its bad habits forever. Learn right in your own home—in your spare time. Book is fully illustrated and brimful of interesting pointers on horse training. Sent absolutely free to any address. Mail postcard NOW!
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 The farmer's old reliable treatment for Lump Jaw in cattle.
Fleming's Lump Jaw Remedy
 Sold for \$2.00 a bottle under a positive guarantee since 1896—your money refunded if it fails. Write today for Fleming's Vest-Pocket Veterinary Adviser. Describes Lump Jaw and other ailments. It is FREE.
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 Will reduce Inflamed, Strained, Swollen Tendons, Ligaments, or Muscles. Stops the lameness and pain from a Splint, Side Bone or Bone Spavin. No blister, no hair gone and horse can be used. \$2.50 a bottle at druggists or delivered. Describe your case for special instructions and interesting horse book 2 R Free.
ABSORBINE, JR., the antiseptic liniment for mankind, reduces Strained, Torn Ligaments, Swollen Glands, Veins or Muscles. Heals Cuts, Sores, Ulcers, Allays pain. Price \$1.25 a bottle at dealers or delivered. Book "Evidence" free.
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 Absorbine and Absorbine Jr., are made in Canada.

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BROOKS' APPLIANCE, the modern scientific invention, the wonderful new discovery that relieves rupture will be sent on trial. No obnoxious springs or pads. Has automatic Air Cushions. Binds and draws the broken parts together as you would a broken limb. No salves. No lies. Durable, cheap. Sent on trial to prove it. Protected by U. S. patents. Catalogue and measure blanks mailed free. Send name and address today.
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Try Guide Classified Ads.—They Pay

CUTICURA HEALS SKIN TROUBLE

In Pimples On Face. Itched
So Had To Rub Them.
Burned and Hurt.

"My face was a mass of pimples and I had an unusual amount on my forehead and chin. They were hard and red and later they came to white heads. They itched so I would rub them, and then they started to burn and hurt.

"I saw an advertisement for Cuticura Soap and Ointment and tried them and found they helped me. I purchased more and when I had used three cakes of Cuticura Soap and one and a half boxes of Cuticura Ointment I was completely healed." (Signed) Miss Anna Fyalka, Carrolls, Wash., Dec. 6, 1919.

Give Cuticura Soap, Ointment and Talcum the care of your skin.

Soap 25c. Ointment 25 and 50c. Talcum 25c. Sold throughout the Dominion. Canadian Depot: Lyons, Limited, 344 St. Paul St., W., Montreal. Cuticura Soap shaves without mug.

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STAMMERING

or stuttering overcome positively. Our natural methods permanently restore natural speech. Graduate pupils everywhere. Free advice and literature.

THE ARNOTT INSTITUTE
KITCHENER, - CANADA

A Bundle of Faggots

You remember how the father in the old fable illustrated the strength of mutual co-operation to his quarrelsome sons. He took a bundle of faggots and showed that, though it was easily possible to break the sticks separately, it was impossible to do so while they were all banded firmly together.

The Mutual Life of Canada is the bond which holds nearly 100,000 individuals together in an unbreakable corporate body. Neither the great war nor the influenza plague impaired its stability in the slightest degree. The Mutual Life gives protection at cost. Write for booklet, "Mutual Life Ideals."

The MUTUAL LIFE
of Canada
WATERLOO, ONTARIO 141

J A Z Z

Continued from Page 8

on from day to day, doing duties to her most dull, till three months before taken into the missionary's home as help and companion to his wife. In that position had come the greater freedom from which had resulted her meeting with Curly Carr that warm April day eight weeks ago.

Sadly now and with bitterness she viewed the then so happy scene. She had gone to the store of the little sea-coast village where stood the mission school and the house of the man in charge in which she was sheltered. Coming from the store with the parcel of tea she had been sent for, the day was so fine she had diverted her homeward bound steps and strolled along the beach till she had come to where Curly Carr sat waiting for high tide to take him in his gas boat to an island 30 miles away, where he and a partner conducted "hand-logging" operations.

Grand as a Greek god was Curly Carr, fair of hair, and blue of eye, slim and tall, just turned 30, a male magnificent in his rough blue shirt, wide open at the neck, "staggered" trousers and caulked shoes. And he, rising to his feet as she drew near, had smiled upon her, a wonder-working smile, facial thaumaturgy so strong and quickly acting she had found herself halting before him, blushing, intent on passing on, yet stayed.

Looking back now on it all, it seemed as though it had been written, a path all mapped out, so fierce had been their mutual attraction.

The happenings of the next few minutes of that day were a blur; why finally she sat down, and how it came about that soon she was telling him all concerning herself, she did not know. Something there was about him that had fascinated and held her. He cast over her in those few minutes a magical spell, bound her with the bonds of his magnetic personality. And before they parted half an hour later she had promised, trembling and affrighted, yet with gladness and an eager wanting, to meet him on the beach three nights later.

Ah, that first night of stealing from the house of the missionary! How fearsome had been that moment as she slid the window up and dropped the few feet to the ground, when all the house was still!

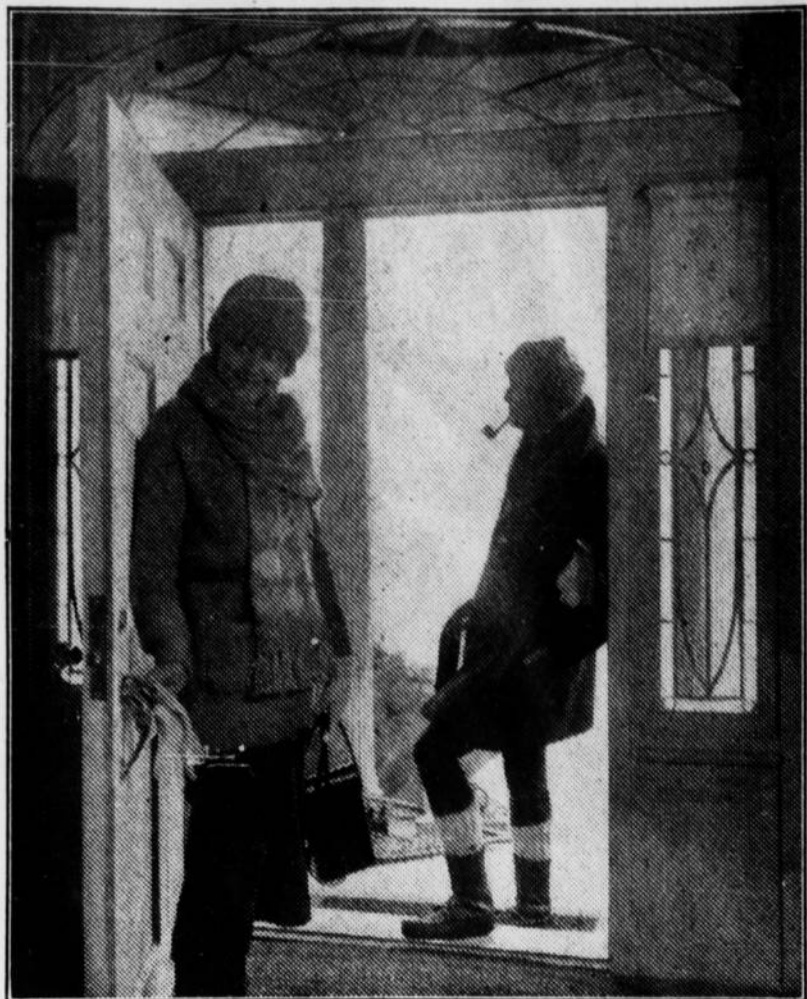
Three such glorious meetings spread over a week of time, then the flight in his gas boat, and still more blissful days at his island camp 30 miles away. Then the coming of a friend of her lover's to warn him the missionary had learned the whereabouts of the ward of the mission and gone to the city of Prince Rupert to bring back a provincial officer.

Curly Carr, resourceful, wise in duplicity to shield himself and save his love, had quickly acted. The very night of his warning he went aboard his gas boat with his unwed love, and made for Welldon's cannery 60 miles distant, a port of call for coasting steamers bound for the Canadian seaport metropolis of Vancouver.

Just in time they made the cannery to connect with a steamer. Having only five minutes to spare, Curly's parting had been hurried. Into his loved one's hands he thrust all the money he had with him, \$80, and bade her for the time farewell.

And so she had come on to the city alone, and gone to the hotel he had named, and there awaited his coming, for during the long hours while the gas boat had chugged toward Welldon's cannery, he had explained his plan: He would return to the island, there to be industriously engaged at his hand-logging operations when the police arrived. Thus would suspicion be averted, and in a few days' time, two weeks at the latest, he would come on to Vancouver. Their planning had ended here; the future had been left to be decided upon his arrival.

This first entrance into a city had for a few days dazed her. But she was a creature adaptive, venturesome, eager to know. So soon she wandered far over the city, seeing and learning much that was new. The great stores, the theatre the rushing populace filled her with a vague sense of delight. Sure of her idol's early arrival, and so having no need to count pennies, she had



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The Best Dish

In this land of good things

Every land has its national breakfast. This is America's—Puffed Rice in cream.

Countless foreign people who have seen it pictured envy you this dish. There is no cereal dainty in any land to compare with it.

Rice grains puffed to bubbles, 8 times normal size. Flaky, thin and flimsy. Made by an hour of fearful heat to taste like toasted nuts.

Food cells steam exploded



Blend with your fruits

But the great fact is this: Over 100 million steam explosions are caused in every kernel. Every food cell is thus blasted. Digestion is made easy and complete.

So with Puffed Wheat. That premier grain supplies 16 needed elements. This process makes them all available as foods.

That was Prof. Anderson's object in creating Puffed Rice and Puffed Wheat.

Why no other foods compare

This process alone breaks up every food cell. Puffed Grains are the best-cooked cereals in existence.

Then this bubble form makes whole grains enticing. The texture is like snowflakes, the flavor is like nuts.

Don't let a day go by without your children getting Puffed Grains in some way.

Puffed Wheat

Whole wheat steam exploded.

Puffed Rice

Rice puffed to bubbles.



At night—
Puffed Wheat in Milk

The Quaker Oats Company Sole Makers

Peterborough, Canada

Saskatoon, Canada

purchased a new skirt and waist, plain black, yet best suited to bring out her charms, her choosing guided by an innate something, a sense of good taste foreign to her savage blood.

Then one week had given place to two, then three, then four. Fear clutched her heart; doubts of her lover's honesty greater assailed. Six weeks had ended two days before, and also her money.

Twice of an evening since her coming to the city while walking back to her hotel she had passed along Powell Street and glanced hastily in the open doorway of Mother Kelsey's Place, attracted by the sound of music and dancing.

With money gone, and illusions sped of her lover's coming, had grown resolve to act—to make men her prey, make all males pay for the cruelty of one.

So strolling out from her hotel, not far from Mother Kelsey's Place, on this evening of June 10, 1920, hatless, coatless, she had moved down the street; and into Mother Kelsey's Place bravely she had come, resourceful, adaptive, venturesome, eager to learn.

The electric piano jangled the last bars of the dime instalment tune. The sound of scraping and shuffling feet gave place to a different clatter as the dancers moved either to the bar or to seats; and the girl was roused out of her reverie by a voice addressing her.

"Hello, pretty, what's your name?"

Slightly startled she turned to look upon one of the male dancers, just dropped into the empty chair on the other side of her. He was of medium height, dark of hair, with face fat and good natured. He wore a new, ready-made suit, and exhaled an odor of stale cigars and beer.

A second she hesitated, pondering what to answer to this question. Though no longer afraid of mission pursuit, a queer diffidence withheld her from giving her Indian name. Then impelled by an odd suggestion, she replied: "Pansy Carr."

Her lover at their first meeting had, on learning her name, substituted Pansy for her Christian one. "You're like a pansy," he had said with romantic ardor foreign to most loggers, for Carly Carr was a literary forager polyphagous, a gentleman by nature, though his labor rude. On later days he had called her many times: "My wonderful pansy found in the wilderness."

So now, in need of nomenclature suitable to this environment, she suddenly took unto herself not only the name of Carly's coining, but his own for good measure.

"I ain't never saw you here before," the fat-faced man said, his tone the affected one of an old and blase frequenter. Then, to make sure upon her the impression of his thorough familiarity with these surroundings, he added with a most gay-doggish air: "I know every girl that comes here by name; I've danced with them all; been here every night for three weeks." He paused, then jerked out hurriedly: "But I ain't broke yet; not by a long sight." Having thus allayed any fear as to his financial soundness, which might possibly have been awakened in her by the

The Grain Growers' Guide

knowledge he had already been so long a time as three weeks in the city, he proceeded: "Yes; I've danced with every girl but you. You're new to this place, ain't you?"

She nodded.

"Well, let's have a dance."

She shook her head. But now, instead of imparting her inability to him, as she had a few moments before to the horse-faced young man, who fortunately had arisen and gone out on business bent, she said: "I don't feel like dancing. You sit and talk to me." She cast upon him eyes alive with wonderfully simulated admiration.

Already wisdom had come to her, born of the horse-faced one's open amazement; and now all her innate feminine guile rallied to aid her in this new environment.

So she sat and encouraged her new-found friend to talk, flattering him with approving smiles, leading him on, drawing him out; and soon he was her captive bound, his heart and bankroll hers to command.

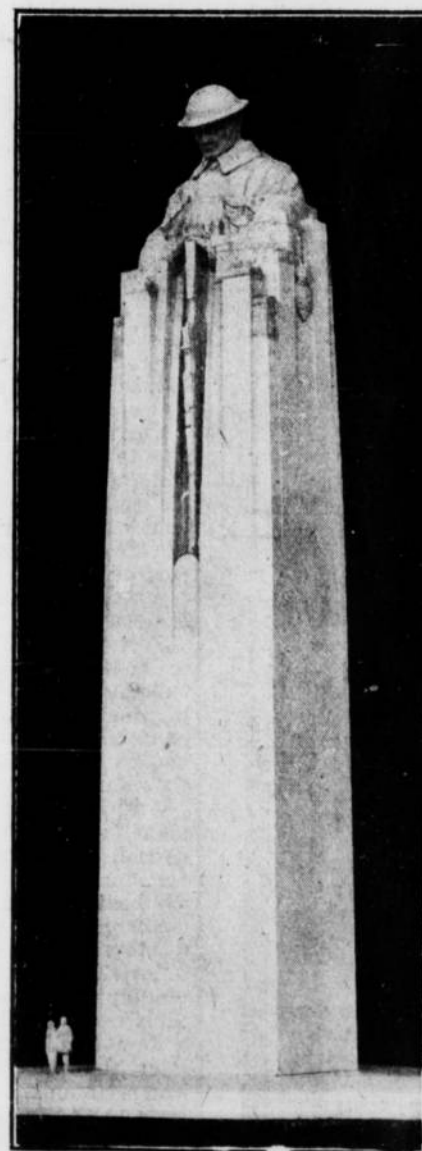
II.

Resourceful, adaptive, venturesome, quick to learn, Pansy became a frequenter of Mother Kelsey's Place. But fully aware that an ability to dance was most necessary, and once more in possession of money, she sought the horse-faced peddler of dope on the second evening she came to Mother Kelsey's, and, with a woman's true intuition, sensing him a fellow predatory creature, asked his guidance. Flattered, the horse-faced one offered to teach her free of charge all he knew of steps terpsichorean. So every afternoon for an hour she worked under his direction in Mother Kelsey's, much to the amusement of the few frequenters who loitered there in daylight, and under the admiring eyes of the Jap boy bartender who looked after the place in the quiet hours, for Mother Kelsey, nearing 40 and passing stout, saved all her energies for the better paying night trade; the day sales were too small for the Jap to steal very much with safety.

But the horse-faced one, like all drug addicts, was unreliable in the matter of keeping appointments; also physical exertion was distasteful. So, before a week was passed he missed two lessons. The second week he put in an appearance for the first two afternoons. Then he disappeared. For three days his absence was a matter of conjecture at Mother Kelsey's Place, where always for more than a year now he had shown himself nightly for at least a little while. Then on the fourth night word came drifting through the mysterious but always sure underworld channels that the horse-faced one was in the toils. Two days later the evening papers announced his retirement to the prison farm for one year's time.

To Pansy this did not matter. For, such was her ability, that in the few lessons he had given her she had drawn from him all he could possibly teach her. In her bedroom she practiced steps hours at a time, watching in the mirror to find the exact glide and poise and sway most graceful.

It was weary work this constant practicing, added to the nightly hours of furious activity on the difficult floor of Mother Kelsey's



Canadian War Memorial

During the summer of 1917 a rough cement memorial was erected on Vimy Ridge, in full view of the German positions around Lens, to mark the spot where the 44th Battalion gained the crest. This is to be replaced by the striking pillar represented above, designed by F. Chapman Clemesha, of Regina, Sask., an officer in the 46th Saskatchewan Battalion which fought alongside of the 44th in this historic battle.

where the dances were almost continuous. But the soul of Pansy was afire with ambition to get on in this new world, and almost intuitively she sensed success lay in her becoming a past master of the art of dancing.

Pansy had little inclination for reading, though her mission training had made her able. And, with her almost every waking hour filled with activity, it was not until she had been in the city three whole weeks that she happened to read a paper. Then, through her eyes lighting upon an advertisement of a dancing academy, did realization come how slow had been her progress due to ignorance. Yet she had been such a child of the wilderness, lived so sheltered and secluded all her life, that the idea had never occurred. With the directness of a still primitive mind in adapting itself to new environment, she had made the most of her surroundings, ceasing hold and using those things within her observation.

Now with newly gained knowledge she went straightway to the academy. This action opened out a new, wider, unknown world to her. Through the conversation of the men and women she came in contact with here she learned there was a score of other cabarets.

And so a week after her first lesson at the academy, Mother Kelsey's Place knew Pansy no more. Eager, adaptive, with a soul on fire to conquer the heights of this wider world now opening out before her, Pansy became a nightly frequenter of the second-class cabarets. This flight upward to a higher stage of the city's night life was possible to her alone of all the female frequenters of Mother Kelsey's. Though a klotech she was, just as the majority of women frequenters of that place, she alone was free of those marked racial traits that closed the doors of the better class cabarets to her late companions. Not that they so aspired, for they lacked also the keen mind of Pansy, this mind ambitious that drove her on and on, ever seeking, never satisfied with the thing attained, but turning from each new triumph to fresh conquest.

Personification of this dance-mad city and this dance-mad world was she. Marvellous was her progress once she had found the surface of hardwood dancing floors, waxed and powdered, all carefully tended to facilitate her movements. She lived to the tune of jazz orchestras, a hectic, furious existence, the most shining avatar of grace that ever the city's cabarets had seen. An eager worker, learning always, driving herself without remission, Pansy at the end of three months' time was a figure of note in all the city's second-class cabarets; what of her marvellous litheness, the wild yet controlled abandon of her dancing, a finished artistry in foot and body motion that comes only to the dancer born, to the rare few gifted with the ability of conveying some of their souls into their feet, of giving over their whole being so utterly to passionate paroxysm of rhythmic movement as to carry away the very people looking on.

As an encouragement to dancing and a drawing card for trade, several cabarets held on various nights weekly competitions, giving prizes of money and jewelry. During her fourth month in the city, Pansy carried off in succession seven first prizes from competitions held in five different cabarets, and this in spite of the handicap of having always a different partner, two of which only indifferent dancers.

Countless men sought her company, dazzled by her dancing and her barbaric beauty, her eternal elan and fire. Where four months before the humblest of loggers had paid her homage, a master of many mills now was at her feet, and had for rival the operator of a string of camps on whose payroll was a thousand men.

When six months ended, a score of dresses hung in Pansy's wardrobe in a long bungalow overlooking the sea. Yet though the goods in each was of a texture far finer than her first-chosen suit, never once had she failed in selecting tastefully. Each garment conveyed strikingly that affect of simplicity which to attain is highest art.

She was an epic figure, her startling rise somehow oddly suggestive of this new land of which she was a native, this young province which, by reason



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of its virgin richness in natural resources, was drawing to it world-famous financiers, just as she drew about her now men made recently rich by vast deals in lumber, the price of which had gone up and up by leaps and bounds over many months of time, and men carried to fortune by lucky mining deals, or through long waiting and working against great odds.

The city's most exclusive cabarets presently saw her nightly, then soon less frequently. All through these months Pansy, keen of mind, the woman of fierce ambition and single purpose toward an ever greater success, had avoided liquor. Now with money and connections giving her a power such as she had never dreamed of possessing, she at last, for all the care of

herself she had taken, knew the weariness of a body overtaxed, and rested.

But though her means were now sufficient to satisfy wants grown in keeping with her changing fortunes, Pansy's soul found no satiation in this state so splendid compared to what hers had been a little over half a year before. The personification of restless ambition, she craved more worthy attainments; saw in her dancing possibilities of becoming independent of all men; hoped through it to achieve to a brilliant future.

Thus dreaming greatly she rested, her mind's eye projected far away to greater heights of artistry.

These hopes had first been roused late one night shortly following her entrance to the city's leading cabaret by

a middle-aged man of striking appearance with whom she had danced. In conversation later he spoke his admiration of her dancing, telling her he had watched her with interest since his entrance to the cabaret a short time before.

The man was a vaudeville actor, producing dancing acts gorgeously staged and relying for their success on unique ideas in costuming, and new and bizarre dances, but above all depending upon his securing a few people of striking personality and marked artistic ability to assist him. He was playing the Orpheum time as a headline act, but had nearly completed the circuit, and was shortly closing to take up the work of preparing an entirely new production, an act more elaborate than anything he had heretofore attempted. And he had offered to give Pansy a try-out; on her professing willingness, had taken her address, promising to write when he began work on the production which was to be conducted in Los Angeles, near where he had his home. He had fairly warned her, with a kindness and thoughtfulness not always to be found in his kind, that it might mean for her a far journey with no guarantee of her proving successful.

But Pansy was ready to go to the end of the world for such a chance. Her soul was filled with certainty of success: if in not quite eight months' time she was able to accomplish all she had done, she could not fail to meet this man's needs. Thus did she reason, proud of her accomplishment, her naturally strong egoism reinforced by her rapid climb from the abyss bottom as represented by Mother Kelsey's Place.

So she rested, and took life easy and built herself up, while awaiting for the summons to the distant theatre she so eagerly awaited.

At last, just when she had given up hoping, so great a time had past, the long-looked for summons came, a telegram advising her to be in Los Angeles in two weeks' time. By an odd coincidence, which she did not fail to note and interpret as augury favorable, the message came on the selfsame date as that on which one year ago she had entered the city. It was early evening when she got the wire. Filled with the joy of it, her ardent temperament craved an outlet in dancing.

As the clock took on 11 she entered, unescorted, one of the second-class cabarets, this one chosen for the larger expanse of its floor than any other in the city. The five-piece orchestra, trombone, saxophone, piano, drums and clarinet, was shrilling out its nightly madness of sound, labial wailing, high-keyed keening, chaotic crashing chords, symbolic voicing of a tottering world, of the seething masses uneasy and bordering on upheaval, yet steeping their souls in pleasure. Higher blared the music as she entered, a screaming flare of exulting unharmony still strangely harmonious. It sent her blood to faster pulsing, filled all her being with triumphant thrillings, a passionate eagerness for excessive, violent motion.

The thirty-odd tables close against the walls, along either side of the long room, were mostly occupied. One only, near to the entrance, was vacant. She dropped into it, after an obsequious waiter had assisted in divesting her of her wraps.

Hardly was she seated when a man stood before her. She smiled brightly at his familiar face. Certainly tonight all things were to her kindly; this man was a superb dancer, she had often met in recent months, a demonstrator of autos by occupation, but somehow strikingly representative of a certain type of modern city men who gave their hours of leisure to dancing to the wail of jazz. Medium of height and slim, with black hair sleeked back from narrow forehead, tight-coated, tight-panted, long of shoe, something effeminate, too svelte in his form, he was a figure somehow emasculate, yet in keeping with this place.

Eagerly, gaily she arose to his request for a dance, and they swung out upon that long floor, whirling, dipping, gliding.

Something of fetid jungle was in those music vibrations rolling down the room, the miasma of unleached savagery rampant and aflame. Now the saxophone screamed alone, weirdly sweet

yet terrible, a toning ghastly and suggestive of naked, sweating, wild men, black, red or brown, lustfully embarking on orgy namelessly vile in moonlit forest depths, yet one pagan-clean by its unconsciousness of civilization's morality.

In Pansy, child of the primitive, it awakened, as it had so often before, an atavistic abandon, a furious letting go, so that the world faded out, was lost, and she became but a bit of furious mechanism, automatically reacting to the sensuous lilt and movement of this primordial snarling of wind instruments.

Yet never in her wildest previous hour had she given way to the maddening intoxication of the music as at this moment. And her partner, catching fire from her fury, rose to heights of rhythmic co-ordination never reached before. Dancers around them paused, then swung aside to their tables to view this exhibition so well worth seeing, till all the floor was given over to the dancing two. And the orchestra, sensing the unusual of a burst of temperament, rose magnificently to the call.

Now long gliding, dipping, whirling fast, now almost without onward movement yet still with hips ashaking, bodies writhing, twisting and contorting in Oriental volutions fascinatingly voluptuous, this single couple danced, close locked, moving as one creature so perfect was the interplay and response of their bodies. Thus doubtless danced the votaries of Aphrodite, or in still older places of worship about some Phallic god.

Then with the music blaring a crashing close the pair came to a whirling stop before her table. Amid loud salvos of applause she loosed herself from the man's arms, swung free to gaze into the eyes of Curly Carr, just risen from a nearby table, and moving toward her down the room. Yet so much had happened in the 12 past months, eons seemed stretched between now and that day of their parting. Then old anger against him rose to help withstand the shock. Despite it her heart still fluttered queerly, and pain came as she now fully envisaged his features. Gaunt he was, pale, ghastly wan as a man who has walked with death, and just won through by narrowest margin. She noted, too, in that fleeting space of time before he stopped close to her how well-fitted were his clothes, how fine was his walk and bearing for all the lines of illness.

"Pansy," he said. His lips trembled. His eyes, deep set in face now cadaverous, glowed with the fire and words he could not summon up. "Pansy," he began again.

Master of herself, though powerfully affected, she answered very low: "Come, sit down. You can talk quietly to me across the table." But though there was faint question in her eyes, there too was only coldness.

He dropped down opposite her, and leaned his arms upon the table. Then whimsically, giving way to one of those odd turns men do when greatly shaken, he said, a faint break in his voice: "Well, you see I got here."

She inclined her head, without speaking, colder now, her anger heightened by his apparent flippancy.

In the next minute he had himself in hand. "Wait till you've heard me. God, Pansy, I've been through a lot. When I left the cannery on the back trip it was a little rough, but I wasn't worried. I'd weathered considerable bad water in my old boat. Being cruiser built like she was, and me so experienced, I wasn't afraid of any storm that could be kicked up in the waters of the Inland Passage. But it came awful, worse'n I ever saw it. And then my engine bucked. While I was trying the wheel to start her, she back fired—snapped my wrist clean." He winced faintly at the memory.

"But I got her going. Then the propeller picked up a piece of drifting salmon net and that and the wooden floats finished me for navigating. You get an awful tumbling about in a 30-foot boat in a storm even when the power's on. When it's off—" he spread out his hands helplessly, finding no words to adequately tell it.

"I had only taken grub for two days' trip. And I drifted two weeks, that is, according to the date I was

Why We Should Bathe Internally

ADDS MANY YEARS TO AVERAGE LIFE

By R. W. Beal

Much has been said and volumes have been written describing at length the many kinds of baths civilized man has indulged in from time to time. Every possible resource of the human mind has been brought into play to fashion new methods of bathing, but strange as it may seem, the most important as well as the most beneficial of all baths, the "internal bath," has been given little thought. The reason for this is probably due to the fact that few people seem to realize the tremendous part that internal bathing plays in the acquiring and maintaining of health.

If you were to ask a dozen people to define an internal bath, you would have as many different definitions, and the probability is that not one of them would be correct. To avoid any misconception as to what constitutes an internal bath, let it be said that a hot-water enema is no more an internal bath than a bill of fare is a dinner.

If it were possible and agreeable to take the great mass of thinking people to witness an average post-mortem, the sights they would see and the things they would learn would prove of such lasting benefit, and impress them so profoundly, that further argument in favor of internal bathing would be unnecessary to convince them. Unfortunately, however, it is not possible to do this, profitable as such an experience would doubtless prove to be. There is, then, only one other way to get this information into their hands, and that is by acquainting them with such knowledge as will enable them to appreciate the value of this long-sought-for, health-producing necessity.

Few people realize what a very little thing is necessary sometimes to improve their physical condition. Also they have almost no conception of how little carelessness, indifference or neglect can be the fundamental cause of the most virulent disease. For instance, that universal disorder from which almost all humanity is suffering, known as "constipation," "auto-intoxication," "auto-infection," and a multitude of other terms, is not only curable but preventable, through the consistent practice of internal bathing.

How many people realize that normal functioning of the bowels and a clean intestinal tract make it impossible to become sick? "Man of today is only 50 per cent. efficient." Reduced to simple English this means that most men are trying to do a man's portion of work on half a man's power. This applies equally to women.

That it is impossible to continue to do this indefinitely must be apparent to all. Nature never intended the delicate human organism to be operated on 100 per cent. overload. A machine could not stand this and not break down, and the body certainly cannot do more than a machine. There is entirely too much unnecessary and avoidable sickness in the world.

How many people can you name, including yourself, who are physically vigorous, healthy and strong? The number is appallingly small.

It is not a complex matter to keep in condition, but it takes a little time, and in these strenuous days people have time to do everything else necessary

for the attainment of happiness, but the most essential thing of all, that of giving their bodies their proper care.

Would you believe that five or ten minutes of time devoted to systematic internal bathing can make you healthy and maintain your physical efficiency indefinitely? Granted that such a simple procedure as this will do what is claimed for it, is it not worth while to learn more about that which will accomplish this end? Internal Bathing will do this, and it will do it for people of all ages and in all conditions of health and disease.

People don't seem to realize, strange to say, how important it is to keep the body free from accumulated body waste (poisons). Their doing so would prevent the absorption into the blood of the poisonous excretion of the body, and health would be the inevitable result.

If you would keep your blood pure, your heart normal, your eyes clear, your complexion clean, your head keen, your blood pressure normal, your nerves relaxed, and be able to enjoy the vigor of youth in your declining years, practice internal bathing, and begin today.

Now that your attention has been called to the importance of internal bathing, it may be that a number of questions will suggest themselves to your mind. You will probably want to know WHAT an Internal Bath is. Why people should take them, and the WAY to take them. These and countless other questions are all answered in a booklet entitled, "THE WHAT, THE WHY AND THE WAY OF INTERNAL BATHING," written by Doctor Chas. A. Tyrrell, the inventor of "J.B.L. Cascade," whose life-long study and research along this line make him the pre-eminent authority on this subject. Not only has internal bathing saved and prolonged Dr. Tyrrell's own life, but the lives of multitudes of individuals have been equally spared and prolonged. No other book has ever been written containing such a vast amount of practical information to the business man, the worker and the housewife. All that is necessary to secure this book is to write to Dr. Tyrrell at 382 College Street, Toronto, and mention having read this article in The Grain Growers' Guide and same will be immediately mailed to you free of all cost or obligation.

Perhaps you realize now, more than ever, the truth of these statements, and if the reading of this article will result in a proper appreciation on your part of the value of internal bathing, it will have served its purposes. What you will want to do now is to avail yourself of the opportunity for learning more about the subject, and your writing for this book will give you that information. Do not put off doing this, but send for the book now, while the matter is fresh in your mind.

"Procrastination is the thief of time." A thief is one who steals something. Don't allow procrastination to cheat you out of your opportunity to get this valuable information, which is free for the asking. If you would be natural, be healthy. It is unnatural to be sick. Why be unnatural, when it is such a simple thing to be well?—Advertisement.

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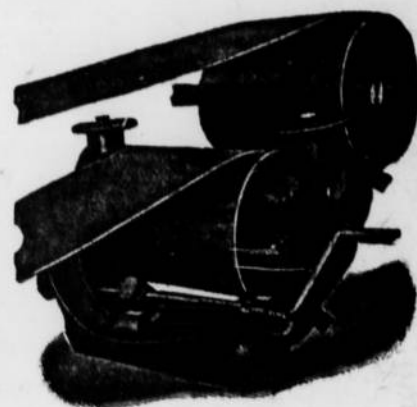
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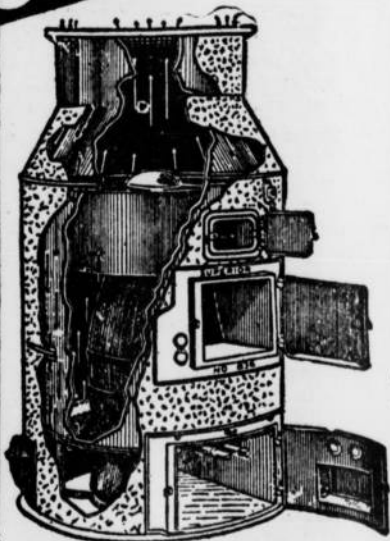
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picked up. And right at the beginning my arm swelled up, and then what without grub and finally no water, and the pain, I guess I was off my nut most of the time. The Princess Alice, steaming for Skagway, picked me up. I was eight months in the hospital there, what of the brain fever and my arm. And then I wasn't strong enough for another two to go home. I just stayed there long enough to get some money from my partner and hiked right back here. Lucky the clerk at the hotel where you first stayed was still there, and he'd happened to see you dancing several times at some of the cabarets. So I had something to go on. Why, Pansy, I been haunting these cabarets every night for over a month now till I'm near gone foundered drinking beer and other truck so I could stick around and watch for you. And then tonight, when I'd quit hoping, down you come whirling past me. And I've found you again!"

He stopped. "I have found you, haven't I?" he asked, reaching out his hands across the table toward her, his eyes questioning her, still so silent.

She gazed into his after a moment; and then again as on that first day at the little coastal village, a wave of feeling indefinable swept her. A moment high dreams and great ambitions rose to quell it, only to fail and come fluttering to earth and turn to dust and ashes before the golden glow of love—love she had thought dead, but now found had only lain sleeping, awaiting his call.

"Yes, Curly, you found me. Though I didn't know I wanted you till now."

Their hands met across the table.

"You know how I feel about you. I told you that back on the island. And you know I'm a pagan, that I don't care a damn for conventions and man-made laws, but if you want a ceremony, the regular thing, why you say so. You're 18 now, so that missionary doctor can't prosecute me for marrying one of his flock that's under age."

"Why, I ain't fussy, Curly," she said, giving way to the idiom of the world around her. "But then—well, there's always the children to think about. It's only fair to them as long as the world's run on present lines."

"Well, I guess you're right, though anticipating quite a little," he answered smiling, and together they went out through the wide doorway, and though the orchestra was droning, its music was lost upon her ears.

The End

If I knew you and you knew me—
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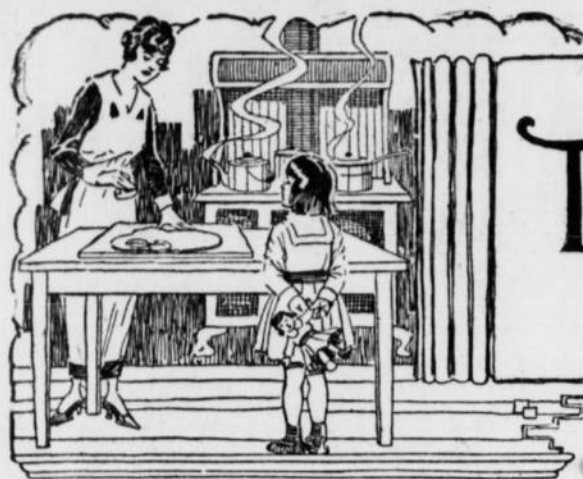
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The Countrywoman

• Editorial Comment •



The Rural School and Teacher

In the discussions on education at the conventions of the United Farm Women of Alberta and the United Farm Women of Manitoba, it was fairly evident that, in the main, farm people are not satisfied with the status of the rural school and teacher. One of the problems recognized was that the rural school, under our present system of training teachers, has to accept the young, inexperienced teacher, and that after she receives experience and more advanced training it is not able to keep her.

The Alberta convention passed two resolutions dealing with this matter. One resolution asked that some system be worked out so that city, town and village take their fair share, and so relieve the rural school of its burden of having to accept an undue proportion of inexperienced teachers. The second resolution asked that a supervisor be placed in charge of about 20 schools and visit each teacher one day in a month, and so be in a position to criticize and advise.

It is very likely that under agricultural conditions prevailing at present in Canada that the cost of such a system would make it prohibitive, as many schools are finding it difficult to keep going. But resolutions like these point to something wrong and they also show that farm people are awakening to some of the problems confronting them. A problem recognized has at least a fair start on the road to solution, and farm people in Western Canada have learned one lesson fairly effectively through their organization—that if they want a job done well they must do it themselves.

The problem of securing and keeping efficient and well-trained teachers is intricately bound up with the question of taxation. In this connection it is interesting to hear of the experience of New Zealand, as expressed by T. U. Wells, representative to the Imperial Teachers' Conference, in an interview with the Western School Journal:

"New Zealand has no school taxes designated as such, and teachers' salaries are all set by the government. Teachers' salaries, school buildings and all accessories to the carrying on of primary and secondary education are provided for out of government funds by direct appropriation.

"For educational administration, the Dominion of New Zealand is divided into nine educational districts, each under the direct supervision of an educational board. As a result of the 'federalized' system, teachers' salaries are graded by the government instead of being set by the municipal boards, as in Canada, and this is one of the greatest advantages.

"Assistants and principals are paid according to the number of pupils over whom they have charge, irrespective of whether they are in urban or rural districts.

"In his own country, he stated, teachers are graded each year by the inspectors, who are appointed by the education department. These meet once a year to grade all the teachers in the Dominion. Then when a vacancy is advertised, the district board is compelled to appoint the applicant who is highest on the list made out by the government inspectors.

"Though the working out of the federalized system is not so far advanced in secondary and high schools as in primary schools, teachers are being graded and the minimum salary has been set at \$2,400 and the maximum at \$4,000.

"Schools of New Zealand are non-sectarian, free and compulsory. Catholics and Protestants alike have to contribute to their support through the customs, excise, income and land taxes imposed by the government. In some cases Roman Catholic schools have been established in strong Catholic communities, but they are supported entirely by the Catholics without government aid. Notwithstanding their own expenditure, they have to pay the same proportion to the state school as does the Protestant."

Worthy of Support

Recently the press has carried announcement of prizes offered for a cure of cancer. Lord Atholstan, proprietor of the Montreal Star, has offered a prize

of \$100,000, and Sir William Veno, of Manchester, has offered a prize of £10,000 to the medical man who will discover a cure for cancer in the next five years. Prominent English medical men have pointed out that while the offers are very generous they are not calculated to achieve the desired results. They declare that the soundest way to stimulate the discovery of the cure would be to assist institutions already carrying out laborious and expensive investigations, which now are continually hampered for lack of funds.

The attention of the medical scientific world has been turned towards discovering the causes and cure for cancer. The disease is becoming very common, authorities tell us that over the age of thirty-five one man in nine, and one woman in thirteen fall victim to

this dread disease. Canadian and American doctors have been working through the American Society for the Control of Cancer, situated at 25 West 45th Street, New York. This society will accept as members those interested in their work, and will also send out literature to those who wish to keep posted as to the latest information regarding the results of the work in fighting cancer.

Cancer can be cured if discovered in the very early stages and treated by a competent physician. There is still such a crying need for efficient cures where the disease is well under way and for discovering ways of preventing it. The work is difficult and expensive and calls for highly trained experts. Perhaps the most outstanding name among those searching for a cure is Madam Curie, France.

Princess Mary

It is delightfully refreshing to turn from serious national and world problems in these days of strenuous living and to consider the romance of a royal princess. Were not the stories we read, as children, filled with stately ladies, tall and knightly lovers and fair, gentle princesses, and we find today in spite of the fact that we have grown up and live in a practical work-a-day world, in a somewhat material age, that such stories still hold us and our interest is quickly touched by the love story of our English Princess Mary. We who live in a land where romance is only deepened on being interwoven with democratic ideas, are even more deeply touched by the fact that the princess whom we have learned to love for her gentleness and kindness of heart has chosen to marry a Britisher, a man who is a commoner with a courtesy title.

Viscount Lascelles is not unknown to Canadians as he lived in Canada four years as aide-de-camp of Earl Grey. When war broke out he rejoined his regiment and during the years at the front was wounded three times. The family of Viscount Lascelles is one of long descent, being one of the oldest in England, and said to have come to England at the time of the Norman Conquest. The Earldom however dates only from the eighteenth century, so that Viscount Lascelles, when he inherits, will be the sixth Earl.

The wedding is planned for the latter part of February and preparations for the event go on apace. Organizations and individuals vie with each other in planning gifts that will express their good wishes to Princess Mary on her venture in a new sphere in life. Newspapers are full of stories about the visits, wedding garments, with photographs of the persons most closely connected with the coming wedding. The wedding itself, like other royal weddings will be a grand and stately affair. We feel a touch of sympathy for the little royal bride-to-be for the glare of publicity which has been turned on her. We might be tempted to express our feelings in western phraseology and say "Being a princess is not as easy as it looks." Perhaps Princess Mary echoes our sentiment in her own heart for there is a story told of her as a child visiting a bazaar with her mother, Queen Mary. She happened to hear a child remark, "Mamma, I thought princesses wore crowns."

"When do I get a crown?" little Mary asked her mother.

"When you marry a king," her mother replied.

"Then I'll never have a crown," said Mary adding, "I want to be a woman not a princess."

Amid all the court grandeur and state ceremony we will hold a tender corner in our hearts for the girl princess venturing on her step into the responsibility of womanhood.

Plan for the Summer

Almost before we know it spring will be upon us. True garden lovers need no reminder that the spring is near at hand, for weeks in advance they plan gardens and beauty spots around their homes. Their reward is a greater contentment and even better physical well-being, as there is nothing better than to dig in the ground and to work with old nature in growing things.

Too few of our western prairie farms have a proper setting of natural beauty for the home to make attractive to the eye. The surroundings of the home ought to make it a place that will linger long as a pleasant picture in the memory. Those who come from the old lands, and even from the older provinces have in most cases pleasant mind pictures of their old homes. They have in many cases tried to make their new homes somewhat after the same model. It has been done often enough and in a sufficient variety of places, scattered over the prairies, to demonstrate that it might be greatly increased. Others have failed to pass on or work out any picture of beauty and the tragedy of it is that children growing up on prairie farms have no ideal of anything different and are liable never to better their surroundings.

The bleakness and monotony of prairie landscape is something that often eats into the contentment of farm women, especially those who have been used to something different. Dean Howes, of the University of Alberta, tells of driving up to the door of the house of a man who had made a financial success of farming, but whose buildings stood out barely without the grace of a scrub or tree to soften the bareness of prairie farm. He complimented the wife of the farmer on their success, on the broad acres and their wealth. Looking across the fields she rather wistfully replied: "There are times when I feel I would exchange it all for the old elm tree near my fathers house."

The time of season is ripe for planning for the coming year and let us all plan to add some touch of beauty to the farmstead during the coming summer. It may be that the reason more has not been done in the past is as one farm woman expressed it: "Because the men cannot do it with a four-horse outfit or on horseback." Careful work is needed and intelligent planning, and may be carried on by either man or woman if they have the mind.

Farm Women's Clubs

Continued from Page 4

diseases."—Miss Agnes Pottorff, secretary, Gough Lake U.F.W.A.

"At a recent meeting of the Davidson W.G.G.A. the local physician addressed the members on health matters and urged the women to make a study of and assist in the distribution of the Canadian Mothers' Book, published by the department of public health. Special efforts are being made by the members to place this book in every home in that and the surrounding districts."

Novel Answers to Roll Call

All women are not the great talkers that the comic supplement to the newspapers would have us believe they are. A difficulty that frequently crops up in the local meetings is one of getting the women to talk. Discussions on important questions are prevented by the members' fear of hearing their own voices at a meeting. Farm women's clubs are doing their utmost to train each member to take a part in discussions and also in leading the topic at their meeting. One favorite way of doing this is to have the members answer the roll call in various ways. DeWinton local U.F.W.A. has its members respond to the roll call by giving a useful hint on house cleaning. Another local reports that they require their members to read a news item or to quote a verse of poetry. Floral U.F.W.A. members answer with a household hint. One local reports that in response to the roll call each member gave some use she had made of the flour sack. It was found that the sacks had been put to almost every use from the covering of comforters and the making of window curtains down to the ordinary dishtowel.

The Rest-room Idea

The rest-room idea has taken firm root in the minds of progressive farm women. Reports are steadily coming in of new rest rooms established throughout the West. Rumsey U.F.W.A. reports the opening of a new rest room. Since the organization of this society much time and energy has been devoted to the acquiring of a suitable rest room. The old schoolhouse was purchased and moved to its present convenient place and it is felt by all that it will be a great acquisition to the district. Every effort is being made to have it as comfortable as possible, and much credit is due the president and secretary and many of the members for their untiring work and enthusiasm.

Mrs. D. Salmon, secretary of the Claresholm U.F.W.A., writes, regarding the new rest room at Claresholm: "The room was opened by serving tea. It was a very stormy day, but for all that a goodly number of men as well as women came in for a cup of tea."

Manyberries U.F.W.A. reports some very interesting meetings and excellent progress generally. They have secured a travelling library and are now working to get a rest room.

Have Dramatic Committee

Donald Cameron, president of Lake View local, tells us of how the young people went about to make their organization a real community club. He believes that what the Lake View Juniors accomplished can also be accomplished by many others. Writing of their work to The Guide, he says: "Early last January the young people of this district decided to organize and in order to get away to a good start it was decided to have a real live social evening, or a debate, a few songs and readings, followed by a supper and a dance. The local was organized and great enthusiasm was shown by all the members, and we co-operated with the senior local to get the very best educational and recreational program possible. In this way we have developed the right kind of community spirit and with the two organizations working in close harmony I believe we have one of the best community organizations in Alberta."

"We drew up an instructive program for the winter, consisting of lectures on the wheat pool, proportional representation, the Hare system of the single transferable vote, debates and dances, and finally what proved to be perhaps the most popular feature of all—a play. This latter proved so popular that we

were asked to put it on outside of our own community and it is still in demand.

"Our dramatic committee is comprised of the cast of the play as we have no separate dramatic society. We select the members for each play from the two organizations. We put the play on to raise money to buy a piano to be kept in the school and used by the community. At our first performance in our own rural school we realized the sum of \$82. The play we chose was The Corner Store, and it provided two and one-half hours of good entertainment with plenty of humor."

"Our next meeting was a lecture by the principal of our school, entitled, Ireland and British Fairplay. For the summer we planned a big joint picnic. It is our intention to put on plays periodically, as we find they create a very large amount of interest."

Six Months' Good Program

Our local has steadily grown until now we have a membership of 30 on the roll. During the early part of the year we planned a six months' program, which we found a great incentive. Some of the subjects discussed included a talk on Infectious Diseases by our president, who is also a graduate nurse; Education and Growth, Rev. E. J. Rainey, one of our local ministers; Municipal High Schools, by Mrs. R. W. Barritt; The Growing of Small Fruits, by the superintendent of the Lacombe Experimental Farm; Rural Education by the School Inspector.

In May we held a sale of work and home cooking which realized \$49. Early in June, 16 of our members with several of the U.F.A. motored to Stettler to attend the district convention and serve tea. Miss De Turberville, of the Department of Public Health, gave an exceedingly clear talk on public health



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in the province, after which a lively discussion took place.

Mrs. W. Parby, of Alix, whose subject was Women in Politics, explained the Franchise Act very clearly. Our women are keenly interested and very much alive to the questions of the hour. The greatest interest is being displayed and the attendance is very gratifying. —Margaret M. Semple, secretary, Alix U.F.W.A.

Own a Gymnasium Outfit

Our membership is small in comparison with the number of adherents who patronize our meetings—owing to lack of organized attempt to enroll a larger membership. At present our membership stands at about 26, with an average attendance of 25. This does not include the Girls' Club, under the auspices of the Women's Institute, though both unite on the same evening, in the same hall. An effort is being made to have the Girls' Club unite with the U.F.A. Juniors, which will strengthen our forces appreciably.

We have organized a gymnasium in connection with the U.F.A. Club, under

the direction of Mr. Harvey, a returned overseas instructor, now located at Milo. About 35 students, ranging from eight years upward to young manhood, are profiting by Mr. Harvey's courtesy in providing voluntary instruction.

Our gymnasium includes a first-rate set of parallel bars, mats, punching bag, etc., while considerable entertainment is afforded the interested spectators who throng the hall on Saturday nights by amateur bouts with boxing gloves.

The expense in connection with gymnasium and social activities has been met by: (1) fees have been raised to \$3.00 per year, payable half-yearly; (2) holding refreshment booths and providing self-serving luncheons. In this we have been decidedly successful in a financial way, \$100 being cleared at a recent U.F.A. picnic through the refreshment booth. We also held a similar stall at the school fair in September, netting \$68. This places our finances in a healthy condition, having at the present time \$110 in the treasury.

Our club has been of the greatest advantage to the neighborhood. Every

Saturday the hall is crowded with young people taking part in the drills, and parents who come as spectators, making of the Queenstown Hall a social centre where friendships are formed and cemented. In addition to this, there is an incalculable benefit being done to grown and growing boys through the medium of the drill.—Edgar F. Bertrand, a Milo U.F.A. Junior.

Interested in Boys' Work

Mrs. J. H. Hannon, reporting for the McDonald Creek W.G.G.A., writes, in part, as follows:

"One of our efforts during the past year was the organization of our boys for the Canadian standard efficiency test, and it has been a splendid success, due to a great extent to the assistance of our minister. We also bought a lawn croquet set and tennis supplies, and had them placed where they are central for all our young people.

"The papers and talks at our meetings have been of great interest and variety. Some which were particularly good were papers on Conserving Time and Energy in the Busy Season, Poultry

Raising, What Canadian Women are Doing, Current Events, Economic Freedom of Farm Women. We also had a demonstration on cake-making and a contest in making Johnny cake. This year we are making special arrangements whereby every member will have a part in preparing and giving the programs."

The Men Entertain

The Crossfield U.F.W.A. was entertained at a banquet given by the U.F.A. The unique feature of the event being that it was planned, prepared and served by the members of the U.F.A. themselves. It was proved beyond a doubt that men can keep a secret, as not a detail leaked out until the banquet was well under way. When the fact that the salads were made by Mr. Murphy, the cake by Mr. Rogers, and the pies by the Blakely boys, it seemed to add to the popularity of the various dishes. The work was well organized and the committees well chosen. Talented chefs, deft waiters, gifted musicians were in attendance, while the guests were warmly greeted and generally looked

The Doo-Dads Visit the Long Necks



Finally getting away from the Sea Serpent, the Doo Dads began their long overland trip in their wonderful machine. With a whirl and a bump they were soon over leagues and leagues of country more strange than any they had seen in all their long travels. They passed through the land of the quarrelsome trees and saw some of the scaly birds which, as everyone will tell you, roost in the rain clouds and spend their spare time weaving baskets of grass in which their young chickens are hatched and brought up.

At last they ran plump into the most curious sight they had ever clapped eyes on. In a little village close to the Plum Pudding Hills they came across some little folks whose bodies were just the same as their own, but what funny necks! The granddaddy of these long-necked people came out in a very friendly manner and welcomed Doc Sawbones. Doc didn't know

just what to do at first, but it did not take him long to see that these people would do his Doo Dad crew no harm.

The granddaddy related to his visitors the story of how their necks became so long, and this was his story: Once upon a time, many, many years ago, in the land of Doo, my great, great, great-grandfather was born. As a boy he was continually meddling in other people's affairs. He was the most curious and inquisitive Doo Dad living. No matter where he was or what he was doing he had his neck stretched as far as possible, peeping and prying into everybody's business. One day an old, withered witch crept up from behind and with a few magic words put him to sleep. A few days after he noticed that his neck was stretching. It kept on stretching till it grew longer than his body. And all his children and grandchildren and even his animals and the bottles in his pantry grew in the same way. And this is the story of the Doo Dads first adventure in the wonderful flying boat.

CORNS

Lift Off with Fingers



Doesn't hurt a bit! Drop a little "Freezone" on an aching corn, instantly that corn stops hurting, then shortly you lift it right off with fingers. Truly! Your druggist sells a tiny bottle of "Freezone" for a few cents, sufficient to remove every hard corn, soft corn, or corn between the toes, and the calluses, without soreness or irritation.

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THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE
WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

after by the able reception committee. After the banquet, a social evening was spent, dancing and card playing being the special features. At midnight, a light lunch was served, after which Mrs. Woodsworth, on behalf of the U.F.W.A., thanked the hosts by a few well-chosen remarks. She was followed by an enthusiastic chorus, For They are Jolly Good Fellows, by the members of the U.F.W.A.

Joint Meetings Are Life of Local

Our local has been having quite a struggle to live on account of so few women being able to attend, but we are trying a new plan for this year by holding our meetings at the same time as the U.F.A. We conduct our own meeting in one end of the building and then join with the men for discussion of any topic of common interest. At the close we have lunch together. Thus far it has proved a more satisfactory way.

Our local has been successful in getting the co-operation of all the locals surrounding Vermilion to arrange for a rest room in the town. It has been decided to put up a building to be used as such for one year, in order to know if it would be advisable to have a permanent one.—Mrs. J. H. Tovell, secretary, Ottawa U.F.W.A.

Membership Increased 100 P.C.

The Mountview Women's Section U.F.M., has made splendid progress in many lines of work. For instance, our membership has increased over one hundred per cent., advantage has been taken of the free courses in dressmaking and millinery. Our Women's Section made a special donation of \$27.50 to Central, considerable relief work has been done, three large consignments having been forwarded. Encouragement has been given the boys and girls club work, some educational topics of great interest at the present time have been discussed, and a donation was also forwarded to the Dauphin hospital.

Considerable money was raised in various ways, such as ten-cent teas, by sales at booth on baseball night, by pie social, etc.

At present an active interest is being taken in the "good citizens" canvass. We are also getting ready to make a quilt for the purpose of making more money. We have been successful in securing the promise of a demonstrator for the coming year to give us another short course in dressmaking and millinery. Last, but not least, the women were actively interested in the recent election. Our interest was not in vain, as our Progressive candidate was elected by a very large majority.—Mrs. J. H. Ritchie, secretary, Mountview.

The Women's Institute of Belmont, Manitoba, recently forwarded a very substantial contribution towards the fund which the U.F.A. Central office has opened for drought sufferers.

FASHION MAGAZINE SPRING 1922



Our Spring fashion magazine is more than just a pattern catalogue. It contains approximately 400 pattern styles, three pages of embroidery designs, a fashion talk, points for the needle, and a complete seven-lesson course in dressmaking. Price 10 cents a copy. Send orders to Fashion Department.

What do we live for

if not to make life less difficult for others? Are you so living that you will not, after your death, leave difficulty for your dependents? All well whilst you are able to provide, but when the inevitable happens, what then? But why contemplate when means are at hand to avoid chance of distress—the cost is reasonable; the results certain and advantageous.

Write for particulars of the means referred to.

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Can You Sing the New Doo Dad Songs?

Sing to Tune, Jack Frost.



Old Man Grouch

Old Man Grouch was a very merry fellow, Though the pain in his back did make him bellow. He has a face you will laugh to see In the Doo Dad Books Doe will send you free.

Sing to Tune, Jingle Bells.



Merry Mike

Merry Mike—Merry Mike—whistles all the way. He's a laughing Irishman, happy all the day. If he comes to see you, happy you will be. He is in the Doo Dad Books which Doe will send you free.

Doc Sawbones wants to send you his three big Doo Dad Books



Doc Sawbones writes you

Dear Little Friend,

I have three great big Doo Dad Books—they are: The Doo Dads—The Doo Dads in Wonderland—The Doo Dads 'Round The World.

And I'll send you one or two or all of them free. Just listen!

Every week in The Grain Growers' Guide you'll find a big picture and story about my Doo Dad people. I'll never be happy till every little boy and girl knows these queer little, dear little, funny people. And so I must get you to help me.

Now the Doo Dad pictures are only in The Grain Growers' Guide. So you must go to someone who does not get The Guide and get their subscription. Then their little boys and girls will get the Doo Dads every week and laugh just as much as you do. When you ask for a subscription just say this:

"Please let me send in your subscription to The Guide. The price is \$1.00 for one year, \$2.00 for three years, and \$3.00 for five years. You'll get a paper you'll like and I'll get a Doo Dad Book."

For every \$1.00 you send me I'll send you any one Doo Dad Book you choose. Send \$2.00 and get any two books. For \$3.00 you can get all three. Just try and see how easy it is. And you'll like the books. They're great big books with a big picture on one page and a dandy story on the other page. And you can color the pictures and everything. The paper's just right. You'll surely like them. I'll look for a letter from you next week sure. Your old friend

Doc Sawbones.

P.S.—If you can't find anybody who doesn't get The Guide and if you really want a book very badly I'll send you one for a renewal subscription just the same. You can send in your Daddy's subscription or Brother Jim's, or Uncle Tom's or Cousin Kate's or anybody's. Only you must ask for it and send it in yourself, for I want to hear from you and not somebody else.—D.S.

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Various

SELLING—AGED AND YEARLING SHORT-HORN bulls. Registered Berkshires, weanlings, August litters, April sows, bred if desired. Leicester ewes, registered, bred to Agricultural College ram. Prices reasonable. J. F. Swanston, Sperling, Man. 5-4

SELLING—SHORTHORNS, ONE BULL, 22 months; one red and one roan bull, 10 months; also one Berkshire boar, 11 months, high-class Ontario bred sire and dam. Andrew Davidson, Renown, Sask. 3-5

REGISTERED AYRSHIRE CALVES. REGISTERED Shetlands, black, beauties, all ages. John Teece, Abernethy, Sask. 48-11

FOR SALE—REGISTERED BERKSHIRE boars. Also registered Holstein bulls. T. Zehner, Southey, Sask. 6-3

SELLING—REGISTERED HEREFORD BULL, age three. Registered Aberdeen-Angus bull, age four. Orphanage, Prince Albert, Sask. 6-4

HORSES

FOR SALE OR HIRE ON FEDERAL PLAN—Percheron stallion, Major Max, 8313, black, rising four, weight 2,000, first in Edmonton and other shows, sired by Hideson, Chicago champion, 1913. Belgian stallion, Duncan, 1395 (9734), bay, five years, weight 2,250, winner Edmonton and other shows. Both class 1 certificate. Bittern Lake Ranch, Bittern Lake, Alta. 6-11

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—REGISTERED Percheron stallion, Grand View Chief, foaled May 12, 1908; recorded in Percheron Society of America, also in Canadian Percheron stud book. Reason for sale, same route for six years. T. H. Drayson, Box 40, Neepawa, Man. 6-2

WANTED—PERCHERON STALLION BY THE North Brandon Percheron Horse Breeders' Association. Stallion to travel in the district under the federal plan. Apply, giving particulars, to R. Macpherson, 716 Rosser Ave., Brandon, Man. 6-2

FOR HIRE UNDER THE FEDERAL PLAN—Clydesdale stallion, Mentelth Splendour, Imp., 17923, (18831). He has a first-class certificate in Saskatchewan. For terms, apply Jos. Lorimer, Conquest, Sask. 6-1

FOR SALE—PURE-BRED REGISTERED Clydesdale stallion, bay, rising nine, weight about 1,800, of first-class stock. Easy terms. For full particulars as to pedigree and terms of sale, apply Anderson and Drysdale, Dubuc, Sask. 6-1

FOR SALE—PURE-BRED CLYDESDALE STALLION, Count Again, 14118. Will sell cheap. Good foal getter. Apply, A. M. Hayward, Lipton, Sask. 6-4

FOR SALE—THE WELL-KNOWN BELGIAN stallion, Cesar De Naz, 639, or will exchange for another high-class Belgian. Reason, four years at stud present owner. Jos. Niwa, Empress, Alta. 5-2

FIVE BELGIAN STALLIONS, AGES TWO TO eight, chestnuts and roan. Breeders' prices. Write Felix Ohberg, Amlak, Alta., for prices, terms and description. 5-6

FOR SALE—ONE MAMMOTH JACK, EIGHT years old, 15 hands high, color black with white marks. Apply to Peter Wilcox, Box 119, Barons, Alta. 6-1

SELLING—YOUNG WORK HORSES. WILL exchange for cattle. Wm. Burgess, Foxwarren, Man. 6-1

BELGIAN STALLION, RISING THREE, FOR sale, or trade for small separator or cattle. E. Hodgson, Halbrite, Sask. 6-2

FOR SALE—BELGIAN STALLION, GRANGER, 790, eight years old, or will trade for pure-bred cattle, beef type. Jos. Paus, Lampman, Sask. 5-3

SELLING—REGISTERED CLYDESDALE STALLION, six years old, or would exchange for cattle or sheep. J. A. Johnston, Kisby, Sask. 5-3

FOR SALE—REGISTERED BELGIAN STALLION, six years, good, sound. Cheap. John Faessler, Elbourne, Sask. 2-5

BELGIAN STALLIONS AND MARES—FOR prices and terms write T. Culshaw, Loughheed, Alta. 2-5

SELLING OR TRADING FOR WORK HORSES, registered Clydesdale stallions. Peterson and Tobin, Dundurn, Sask. 4-5

FOR SALE OR TRADE—STANDARD BRED registered trotter, Joe Kinney, 63437. Cheap for quick sale. Morley Wilson, Creelman, Sask. 5-2

WILL TRADE GOOD YOUNG WORK HORSES for tractor or big car. Must be in good condition. Box 352, Empress, Alta. 5-2

FOR QUICK SALE—REGISTERED CLYDESDALE stallion, rising six; sire, Gallant Bucklyve, 16370. Price \$450. John McLaren, Arcola, Sask. 5-3

FOR SALE—FOUR GOOD REGISTERED Clydesdale mares. George Cullen, Macklin, Sask. 5-3

HORSES FOR SALE, OR TRADE FOR SHEEP or cattle. M. H. Cameron, Minnedosa, Man. 6-1

WANTED—SHETLAND PONY. BOX 141, Loreburn, Sask. R. G. Reed. 6-1

CATTLE

Aberdeen-Angus

SELLING—TWO YEARLING ANGUS BULLS, sired by champion bull at Portage and Dauphin fairs in 1921; also one good growthy two-year-old. All in A1 condition. Prices \$75 and \$100 each. W. S. Scott, Dominion City, Man. 5-3

FOUR ABERDEEN-ANGUS BULL CALVES, one, 20 months, \$110; three, seven months, \$60 each. Breeding and type that will please you. A. C. Anderson, Dubuc, Sask. 6-4

FOR SALE—TEN REGISTERED ABERDEEN-ANGUS bulls. Price from \$50 up. Choice stuff. L. H. Newville, Wetaskiwin, Alta. 5-6

CHOICE YOUNG ANGUS BULLS FOR SALE. Prices low. Muskogee 71 herd header. H. Teece, Lemberg, Sask. 4-4

Red Polls

What All Farmers Should Know

HOW much is it worth to you to have a sire whose steers will be built on the same generous beef lines, and whose daughters will earn their living, and yours, too, at the stall?

For further information and literature write, P. J. HOFFMANN, Secretary, Canadian Red Polled Association, ANNAHEIM, SASK.

SELLING—REGISTERED RED POLLED bulls, from imported sire; also a few choice females. Frank Crawshaw, Macoun, Sask. 4-6

SELLING—REGISTERED RED POLL BULL calves E. Kaeding, Churchbridge, Sask. 3-9

Herefords

SELLING—CHOICE HEREFORD COWS IN calf, open heifers, young bulls of breeding age. Would trade pure-bred Percheron stallion for Hereford bull. Shannon Bros., Mannville, Alta. 4-4

SELLING—REGISTERED HEREFORD BULL, three years. Price reasonable. Box 497, Moosomin, Sask. 4-3

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—PURE-BRED Polled Hereford bull, five years old in April. J. J. Barber, Woodrow, Sask. 6-1

Holsteins

SELLING—TWO FRESH MILKING REGISTERED Holstein cows. Apply to Ludwig Denowski, Killalea, Sask. 5-2

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FARMERS' CLASSIFIED—Farmers' advertising of livestock, poultry, seed grain, machinery, etc., 9 cents a word for 1 or 2 weeks—8 cents a word for 3 or 4 consecutive weeks ordered at once—7 cents a word for 5 or 6 weeks ordered at once. Count each initial as a full word, also count each set of four figures as a full word, as for example: "T. P. White has 2,100 acres for sale" contains eight words. Be sure and sign your name and address. Do not have any answers come to The Guide. The name and address must be counted as part of the advertisement and paid for at the same rate. All advertisements must be classified under the heading which applies most closely to the article advertised. All orders for classified advertising must be accompanied by cash. Advertisements for this page must reach us seven days in advance of publication day, which is every Wednesday. Orders for cancellation must also reach us seven days in advance.

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COMMERCIAL—12 cents a word classified—or \$8.40 an inch classified display—flat. Address all letters to The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.

SELLING—THREE BULL CALVES, SIX months, \$45; three months, \$35; January calf, \$25. Papers furnished. Ira S. Glingrich, Guernsey, Sask. 6-4

SHEEP

50 CHOICE GRADE SHROPSHIRE EWES, ONE to five years, bred to registered ram. Thos. Crick, Viceroy, Sask. 5-4

FOR SALE—60 EXTRA WELL-BRED GRADE Shropshire sheep. W. E. Summerby, Evesham, Sask. 4-3

REGISTERED OXFORD EWES, BRED TO imported ram. Chas. Morton, Innes, Sask. 4-10

CHOICE GRADE EWES, GOOD FLEECE, LAMB May. Will Ching, Luella, Sask. 6-5

SWINE Berkshires

LONG IMPROVED ENGLISH BERKSHIRES



I HAVE for sale a selection of boars, and bred and open sows from my prize-winning stock, sired by a son of Ames Rival. The stock is right in every way and prices reasonable. CHAS. W. WEAVER, DELORAIN, MAN.

SELLING—BERKSHIRES, APRIL BOARS AND bred gilts, from \$30 up. Mature sows and weanlings. Write for list. A. L. Pearce, Lamont, Alta. 2-5

REGISTERED BERKSHIRE BOARS, NINE months, 200 pounds, \$35; sow, bred, nine months, \$50; October pigs, \$12 each. Cecil Morrison, Grenfell, Sask. 3-6

BERKSHIRE GILTS, BRED TO FALLOW IN April. These are exceptional individuals. \$40 each. Geo. Grant, Storthoaks, Sask. 3-4

SELLING—REGISTERED TWO-YEAR-OLD Berkshire boar, \$60. C. W. Fillmore, 419 Cumberland, Winnipeg. 6-3

FOR SALE—LARGE ENGLISH IMPROVED Berkshire sows, registered, guaranteed bred, \$40 each. A. G. English, Harding, Man. 6-1

BERKSHIRES—BRED GILTS, \$25 AND \$30; weanling boars, \$12 each. Carl J. Alm, Cabri, Sask. 6-3

Yorkshires

YORKSHIRE BOARS, MAY GILTS, BRED, \$35. Alex. Mitchell, Macoun, Sask. 3-5

Poland-Chinas

HIGH TYPE POLAND-CHINA YEARLING BOAR, \$45. Papers free. Peter Peebles, Shellbrook, Sask. 6-2

REGISTERED POLAND-CHINAS—BRED gilts, \$35; early fall pigs, \$18. Lorne McAnulty, Brock, Sask. 4-4

HIGH TYPE POLAND-CHINAS. OTTO MILLS, Togo, Sask. 1-13

Hampshires

BUCKTHORN HAMPSHIRE—BRED GILTS, sows; also fall pigs. Write for booklet. H. Lynn Tuttle, Raley, Alta. 51-9

Tamworths

GOOD GRADE SOWS, BRED TO REGISTERED Tamworth boars, \$30, \$35. Breeder of Tamworths, Manchester, Gralinger, Alta. 3-8

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BRED SOWS FOR SALE—OVER 70 HEAD, from Canada's largest herd of high-class registered Duroc-Jerseys, from and bred to imported sires of great size and length, of most modern types. Length an important feature in our breeding. For catalogue, lists and full particulars, write J. W. Bailey & Sons, Importers and Breeders, Wetaskiwin, Alta. 4-6

SELLING—BAILEY BRED REGISTERED Duroc sows and gilts, bred to farrow in March and April. Prices \$30 to \$60, according to age. Pedigrees furnished. Apply M. C. Campbell, Central Butte, Sask. 4-5

FOR SALE—REGISTERED DUROC-JERSEY gilts, from a grandson of the world's champion, and bred to an imported line, bred Pathfinder. For particulars, write L. C. Anderson, Venn, Sask. 6-5

HIGHEST QUALITY, LONG TYPE, REGISTERED Duroc-Jersey gilts, bred to long type imported boar, from famous Pathfinder family. Write your wants. Prices right. Sam Stoltz, Box 85, Nokomis, Sask. 6-3

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REGISTERED DUROC-JERSEY BOARS, ready for service; gilts bred for spring farrow. W. C. Pilling, Kemnay, Man. 1-2

DUROC SOWS—BRED FOR APRIL FARROW. Gold Medal and Orion breeding. Price reasonable. Mack McKeown, Dodsland, Sask. 4-4

ONE REGISTERED DUROC-JERSEY BOAR, 19 months old, \$35. W. S. Sproat, Kipling, Sask. 6-2

FOR SALE—TWO PURE-BRED DUROC-JERSEY sows, good ones. E. S. Russell, Big Valley, Alta. 6-3

Dogs, Foxes, Furs and Pet Stock

FOR SALE—WOLFHOUSES, NOT JUST hounds all experienced coyote murderers. Am forced to part with them for \$35 each. Guaranteed. H. G. Hesterman, Horizon, Sask. 6-2

SELLING—ST. BERNARD DOG, TWO YEARS old. Particulars, write Box 158, Nokomis, Sask. 5-3

FOR SALE—WOLFHOUSES, TRAINED. Write for particulars. R. C. Tizzard, Ribstone, Alta. 5-2

VERY PROMISING WELL-BRED COLLIE pups. Males, \$5.00; females, \$3.00. Arthur Dennis, Parkman, Sask. 5-3

MALE COLLIE PUPS, THREE MONTHS, \$5.00; parents intelligent; natural heelers. T. Bond, Readlyn, Sask. 6-5

MALE COLLIE, TWO YEARS, HEELER. FINE pair foxhounds, eight months, \$15 each. William Leyh, Viscount, Sask. 6-1

FINE WOLFHOUSES, EIGHT MONTHS OLD, \$10 each. Arthur Duckering, Kitchy, Alta. 6-1

SELLING—COYOTE HOUNDS, FAST, GOOD killers. Box 31, Killam, Alta. 4-3

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The Grain Growers' Guide - Winnipeg, Man.

The Grain Growers' Guide FARM LANDS

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E. 1-36-1-11 W.—About three miles from Fallis station, nine miles from Crystal City. Very fine farm, soil medium clay loam, good depth, clay sub-soil; 260 acres cultivated. Stone house, 20x24, frame additions, value \$2,500. Frame out-buildings, \$2,000. Price, \$28 per acre on easy terms.

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\$1,500 SECURES FARM WITH HORSES, POULTRY, three cows, and vehicles, tools, implements included; 50 acres in prosperous section, close live village; rich loam tillage, pasture; comfortable six-room house, 50-foot barn, pigery. To close out, \$3,800; only \$1,500 cash, easy terms. Details, page 21, illustrated catalog, Canadian farm bargains. Free. Strout Farm Agency, 206 B.B. Manning Chambers, Toronto, Ont., Can.

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FOR RENT—SECTION, STRANRAER TWO miles; heavy land, fully improved, 260 summer-fallow, 200 stubble for crop, 180 for summerfallow; fully modern house; good water. Renter furnishes everything. Owner gets third. N. Ritchie, Stranraer, Sask. 6-5

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FOR SALE—CHOICE FARM, 240 ACRES; 125 cultivated, balance hay and pasture; seven miles from station, one and a half miles to school; eight-room house and other buildings. J. W. Stromberg, New Norway, Alta. 5-4

TO RENT—750 ACRES; 250 BUSH AND PASTURE, 450 cultivated, 160 summerfallow; on river; good water. State outfit when applying. F. B. McConnell, Sanford, Man. 5-3

I HAVE CASH BUYERS FOR SALEABLE farms. Will deal with owners only. Give description and cash price. Morris M. Perkins, 601 Galtier Bldg., Columbia, Mo. 44-5

FOR SALE OR RENT—IMPROVED FARMS, near Winnipeg, to practical farmers who have sufficient equipment. Write, Walch Land Co., Winnipeg. 3-3

HALF-SECTION LAND, PARK DISTRICT, sell or trade for cattle. Price \$5,000. Also 12-20 Helder tractor, good repair. A. L. Cole, Puffer, Alta. 5-2

EQUIPPED FARM, ONE MILE FROM TOWN, good buildings, running water; bargain; sale or exchange. Box 39, Austin, Man. 4-5

SELL YOUR PROPERTY QUICKLY FOR CASH, no matter where located. Particulars free. Real Estate Salesman Co., Dept. 18, Lincoln, Nebr. 11

IDEAL STOCK RANCH, EQUIPPED, SMALL stock, adjoining Cypress Hills Forest Reserve. Particulars, write Bartlett, Elkwater, Alta. 6-1

WANTED—RENT IMPROVED HALF-SECTION by experienced farmer with full equipment, capital. Wm. Carter, Beresford, Man. 6-1

SELLING—FARMS AND RANCHES IN FAMOUS Cariboo district, along lines of P.G.E.R. and C.N.R. R. R. Earle, Ashcroft, B.C. 6-4

WANTED TO HEAR FROM OWNER OF land for sale. O. K. Hawley, Baldwin, Wisconsin. 4-6

WILL BUY FARM IF LOCATION, SIZE, PRICE right. Post Box 538, Winnipeg. 4-6

468 ACRES AT \$35 PER ACRE, IMPROVED, Fred Gore, Kipling, Sask. 3-6

Honey

HONEY FOR SALE—GOLDENROD, SPLENDID flavor; packed in five-pound pails, 50 or 60 pounds per crate. Price 13 cents pound, f.o.b. Tillsonburg, Ont. E. V. Tillson. 5-5

ONLY 15 CRATES OF LIGHT AMBER HONEY left, mostly clover. To clear at \$7.50 per crate of six 10-pound pails, f.o.b. Brucefield. J. R. Murdoch, Brucefield, Ont. 5-4

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GOOD THINGS FOR PRAIRIE PLANTINGS—Northernmost varieties fruits, flowers, ornamentals. Catalogue, W. J. Boughen, Morden, Man., formerly Valley River. 511

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WANTED—TURKEYS, DUCKS, GEESE AND fowl alive and dressed, and guinea fowl alive. E. Kirby, Avenue A, Saskatoon, Sask. 5-2

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Lloydminster District—The
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RED BOBS
KITCHENER AND
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GOLD RAIN
VICTORY AND
LEADER OATS
RYE FEED GRAINS BALED HAY
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PURE SEED ALWAYS THE BEST

RED BOBS, cleaned and sacked, with Dominion Seed Certificate, at \$3.40 per two-bushel sack. A small quantity of RUBY at same price. All F.O.B. Claresholm, Alta.
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EARLIER and outfields Marquis, Kitchener and Red Fife. A pure-bred wheat. Stiff straw, smooth chaff and does not shell. Sold at \$3.00 a bushel last spring. Grown by Member of Canadian Seed Growers' Association. Cleaned and sacked, \$4.00 a bushel. Reduction on orders of 10 bushels and over.

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25 CARS

RUBY, Kitchener, Marquis and Red Bobs Wheat. Ten cars Banner and Victory Oats. Suitable for seed. All grown under rules of the C.S.G.A. and eligible for registration. Sold on sample. Write or wire us for prices, quality and quantity wanted.

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GRAIN EXCHANGE WINNIPEG

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SEND for my seed list, particulars and prices of my Registered Marquis, 10B. Best selection of Red Bobs. Big cut in prices this season. Also Kitchener Wheat and my heavy-yielding strains of Registered Victory Oats and Gold Nugget Potatoes. Address
SEAGER WHEELER, ROSTHERN, Sask.

FREE—SPLENDID PREMIUMS FREE WITH orders for Harris McFayden seeds. You are going to need seeds of some sort anyway. Why not get a premium free? Prices right. Highest quality. Money-back guarantee. We want everyone to try our seeds, and we are going to pay you to try them this season. We know you will continue to use them next year. Investigate our remarkable offer. Harris McFayden Seed Co. Limited, Farm Seed Specialists, Winnipeg.

SELLING—AMERICAN BANNER OATS, PERFECTLY clean, highest quality seed, germination 100, yielded 130 per acre; price 75 cents per bushel, sacked. Lot 2—Clean, heavy seed, germination 97; price 65 cents bushel, sacked. Special price on car lots. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Samples free. Anderson Bros., Bittern Lake, Alta. 3-6

FOR SALE—WESTERN RYE GRASS SEED, free from noxious weeds, cleaned, bagged and shipped by producer, 300-pound lots, 10 cents; 100-pound lots, 12½ cents; smaller quantities, 15 cents pound; bags included. A. G. Shoaf, Hallgarth, Sask. 4-5

IMPROVED MARQUIS WHEAT, GROWN ON breaking, second and third generation, clean, pure. Price \$1.25, sacked. Improved Banner oats, third generation, clean, no wild oats, grown on back-setting. Price 75 cents, sacked. Sample 15 cents. Gordon Lintott, Raymore, Sask. 3-6

SELLING—CAR NO. 1 MARQUIS WHEAT, \$1.25 per bushel; Red Bobs, \$1.50. Small car pure Leader oats, 50 cents. All high germination, free from noxious weeds and cleaned. A. Partridge, Superb, Sask. 5-3

SELLING—300 BUSHELS LIGHT AMBER Kubanka Durum wheat, rust-proof, stands drought better than any other kind of common wheat, \$2.00 bushel, recleaned; bags extra. Geo. McMaster, Elkhorst, Man. 4-5

SELLING—THREE CARS SEED OATS, HIGH germination test, guaranteed free from wild oats and other noxious weeds. Price 50 cents bushel on track, Zumbro, Sask. I am the grower, not speculator. Chas. Newport, Marsden, Sask. 3-5

SELLING—VICTORY SEED OATS, OFF NEW land, extra good quality, 60 cents bushel, at Fanny-stelle. Also good seed flax at \$2.50 bushel. Samples on request. R. H. Stevens, Fannystelle, Man. 3-5

BURBANK'S QUALITY WHEAT SEED YIELD- ed, 1920, 54 bushels per acre; 1921, 51 bushels per acre, in Kelowna district, without irrigation, \$2.50 per bushel, f.o.b. Kelowna. A. W. Cooke, Box 126, Kelowna, B.C. 4-8

SELLING—PURE MARQUIS WHEAT, SEAGER Wheeler strain, eligible for registration, beautiful color, threshed early, No. 1 seed, 100% germination, \$1.25, cleaned, f.o.b. Lawson, Sask. M. C. Campbell, Central Butte, Sask. 4-5

SELLING—RED BOBS SEED WHEAT, FROM Dr Seager Wheeler's improved hand-selected strains, Supreme and No. 43. It's pure and genuine. Prices on application. Percy Wheeler, Rosthern, Sask. 4-4

SEED WHEAT—BURBANK QUALITY SEED wheat, germination 98%; yield, 1920, 54 bushels; 1921, 50 bushels acre. Price \$5.00 bushel. Sample 50 cents, delivered. Arthur G. Bennett, Okanagan Mission, B.C. 4-5

ALFALFA SEED, MOST NORTHERLY grown in North America, off seven-year-old stands of hardest strains known, including pasture variety. Write for prices. Paramount Alfalfa Farm, Rife, Alta. 5-3

SELLING—CLEAN CHOICE WESTERN RYE grass seed, government seed branch germination test 95%, 10 cents pound, sacks free, f.o.b. Saskatoon, Sask. W. T. McAulay, Box 668, Saskatoon, Sask. 5-3

SOW RUBY WHEAT AND ESCAPE RUST AND frost. This wheat grown on breaking, sowed May 3, harvested July 28. \$2.25; bags extra. Jos. Lorimer, Conquest, Sask. 4-5

EXTRA EARLY HEAVY-YIELDING RED BOBS seed wheat, cleaned and sacked, at \$2.00 per bushel. Special price by the car load. Emil A. Hanson, Big Valley, Alta. 4-5

SELLING—2,000 BUSHELS RED BOBS WHEAT, Wheeler's stock, pure, clean. Don't miss this snap. Cleaned, sacked, \$1.75 bushel. E. Freyman, Hewitt's Landing, Sask. 3-2

RUBY, EARLY HARD WHEAT, OFF BREAK- ing, from good seed, \$2.50, cleaned and sacked. Cash with order. E. T. Elmarson, Markerville, Alta. 3-5

VICTORY AND BANNER SEED OATS, FREE wild oats and other noxious weeds, germination 99. Write for prices and samples. J. White, Paynton, Sask. 3-5

WANTED BY R. M. ROYAL CANADIAN 261, price car loads feed and seed oats, f.o.b. Laporte or Eaton, Sask. Reply, Charles E. Craig, Sec- Treas., Laporte, Sask. 1-6

CLEAN PREMOST FLAX, SECOND YEAR, from McKenzie's, \$2.00 bushel, f.o.b. Semans, C.T.P.; \$2.10 Govan, C.P.R. Sacks extra. Frank Richardson, Semans, Sask. 3-6

HUBAM ANNUAL SWEET CLOVER SEED, government tested, early variety, \$2.50 pound; over ten pounds, \$2.00, prepaid. I. Munslie, Richmond Hill, Ont. 4-8

SELLING—RED BOBS WHEAT, \$1.50 BUSHEL, Garton's 22 oats, 60 cents bushel, free from weeds, cleaned and sacked, f.o.b. Leduc. Wilford Bros., Leduc, Alta. 4-3

LIBERTY HULLLESS OATS, GOVERNMENT germination test 97 per cent, \$2.00 bushel (34 pounds), bags free; less than three bushels, bag 20 cents. J. Hicks, Hathersage, Alta. 4-3

SELLING—SPRING RYE OFF SUMMER- fallow, from extra long headed selected seed, \$1.10 per bushel, cleaned and bagged. Ed. Parchman, Melaval, Sask. 4-4

SELLING—QUANTITY RED BOBS WHEAT, grown from Wheeler's hand-selected, \$1.50 per bushel, cleaned and sacked, f.o.b. Weldon. Hans Hendrickson, Weldon, Sask. 4-3

400 BUSHELS NEW RUBY WHEAT, TWO northern, grown from registered seed, 1920, matures 85 to 90 days, no damage from rust, \$1.40, cleaned, bags extra. Chas. Langston, Plunkett, Sask. 5-6

WESTERN RYE GRASS, RECLEANED WITH special selves, heavy seed of strong vitality, \$10 per 100, bagged; quantity limited. Wm. Lloyd, Swarthmore, Sask. 6-6

SELLING—SIBERIAN MILLET CHOICE cleaned seed, of heavy-yielding forage type, at four cents a pound; bags included. H. A. Gorrell, Oxbow, Sask. 6-6

SELLING—4,000 BUSHELS BANNER OATS, 1,000 bushels Marquis wheat, grown from registered seed, off breaking. For particulars, apply A. A. Hay, Foxwarren, Man. 6-6

2,000 BUSHELS SPRING RYE SEED, GROWN on new, clean land, cleaned; sample bags extra. Price \$1.00, f.o.b. Raymore. Can ship from Dufco on C.P.R. Jos. L. Hood, Raymore, Sask. 6-4

SELLING—400 BUSHELS KUBANKA DURUM wheat, germination test 94, cleaned, sacks extra, \$1.50 bushel. Can fill balance of car with oats. Samples sent on request. F. R. Beggs, Adamac, Sask. 5-3

FOR SALE—CAR KUBANKA DURUM, FREE noxious weeds and barley, \$1.25 bushel car lot; \$1.40 sacked; sacks extra. T. H. McConnell, Petersburg, Man. 6-3

KUBANKA WHEAT, GROWN ON NEW LAND from Harris McFayden seed, \$1.25 per bushel, cleaned; bags included. Walter B. Grainger, Melfort, Sask. 6-3

LEADER OATS, AWARDED SECOND, SAS- katchewan provincial seed fair, 60 cents bushel, sacks included. Delivery March 10. Vincent Baldock, Luseland, Sask. 5-8

GUARANTEED HUBAM CLOVER SEED, EXTRA quality and home-grown, at \$2.50 pound; ten pounds or over, \$2.00 pound, delivered. J. R. Murdoch, Brucefield, Ont. 5-4

WESTERN RYE GRASS SEED, FREE FROM noxious weeds, \$9.00 per 100, cleaned and bagged. Samples 10 cents. Wilfred Jones, Invermay, Sask. 5-3

FOR SALE—LEADER OATS, RED BOBS AND Kitchener wheat, in car lots or less. Samples and prices on request. E. E. Galloway, Fort Saskatchewan, Alta. 5-4

SWEET CLOVER SEED, WHITE BLOSSOM, very hardy, Saskatchewan grown, "scarified." Write for sample. \$10 bushel. S. J. Gillespie, Bladworth, Sask. 6-6

SWEET CLOVER, WHITE BLOSSOM, FIRST prize at Portage la Prairie seed fair, \$10 100 pounds; bags extra. D. McGillivray, Macdonald, Man. 6-7

SELLING—ONE CAR EACH LEADER AND Abasman seed oats, machine run, 35 cents bushel, f.o.b. Meacham, Sask. Samples on request. W. L. Savage. 6-3

SELLING—TWO CARS BANNER SEED OATS, 43 pounds to bushel, from registered seed, no frost, no rust, 40 cents bushel. Sample on request. C. Charters, Stranraer, Sask. 6-3

RUBY WHEAT, GROWN ON BREAKING, \$1.50 per bushel. Bark barley, \$1.00. Leader oats, 55 cents. Cleaned and bagged. Hallidorsen Bros., Elfron, Sask. 6-3

SELLING—RED BOBS WHEAT, DOUBLES the yield, 37 bushels to acre, \$1.50, cleaned, sacked. F. W. Gilchrist, Maple Creek, Sask. 6-4

SELLING—PURE RED BOBS, CLEANED, sacks included, \$1.50. J. H. Schmaltz, Belseker, Alta. 6-6

SELLING—KUBANKA WHEAT, \$1.75 BUSHEL, cleaned; sacks extra. Sample, 25 cents. J. S. Campbell, Parkburg, Sask. 6-2

WANTED—TWO CARS OATS, ONE SEED, other feed. Sample and price to be sent to J. F. Batten, Secretary, Woodmore, Man. 6-2

FOR SALE—CAR CHOICE SEED LEADER oats, 50 cents per bushel. W. W. Ganong, Sturgis, Sask. 6-2

WANT 15,000 BUSHELS OATS, NO. 2 OR 3 C.W., delivered Sault Ste. Marie, 153. G. L. Masters, Reeve, Brutus, Alta. 6-2

SELLING—SEVERAL CARS FEED AND SEED oats. Feed, 35 cents; seed, 45; f.o.b. Major, Sask. Major Grain Growers. 6-5

ABUNDANCE OATS, HIGH GERMINATION, very clean, 50 cents per bushel, cleaned and sacked. John Arnold, Makaroff, Man. 6-2

WANTED—CAR CLEAN SEED OATS, SUBMIT sample and price, f.o.b. car, W. M. Sanders, Lanthier, Alta. Secretary, U.F.A. Local 663. 6-2

SELLING—TWO CARS ABUNDANCE SEED oats, per bushel 40 cents. F. Rolfe, Glenavon, Sask. 6-2

RUBY WHEAT, 60-DAY OATS AND BANNER oats, from registered seed. Pomeroy, Roblin, Man. 5-11

SELLING—CANADIAN THORPE BARLEY, \$1.00 bushel, cleaned; bags extra. Stewart Brown, Red Jacket, Sask. 5-3

300 BUSHELS PREMOST SEED FLAX, CLEAN- ed. Samples free. Send sacks. \$2.27 bushel. O. Kolstad, Viscount, Sask. 5-3

SELLING—RUBY WHEAT, ONE NORTHERN, scored 91 field inspection, recleaned, sacked, \$1.35, Canwood. Crowther, Mont Nebo, Sask. 5-4

KUBANKA DURUM WHEAT, CLEANED, sacked, \$1.50 bushel. George Climo, McAuley, Man. 5-3

FOR SALE—400 BUSHELS KITCHENER wheat, from Guide stock, \$1.50 bushel, cleaned and sacked. Theo. Natland, Morrin, Alta. 5-2

800 BUSHELS KITCHENER WHEAT, CLEAN, grown on breaking, grades one northern, \$1.50, sacked. C. E. Elliot, Borden, Sask. 5-4

LEADER SEED OATS—CAR OR LESS. FOR samples and price, write O. Kolstad, Viscount, Sask. 5-3

FOR SALE—CAR SEED OATS, FREE NOXIOUS weeds, 35 cents, f.o.b. Carruthers. Sample on request. Wm. Leslie, Carruthers, Sask. 5-2

SELLING—TWO CARS GOOD SEED OATS, germination test 98, cleaned, 40 cents. Jos. Schmaltz, Belseker, Alta. 5-3

FOR SALE—GOLD RAIN OATS, GROWN ON breaking, 45 cents per bushel, in car lots. Bell Bros., Angusville, Man. 5-3

SELLING—CLEAN CHOICE FLAX SEED, grown on new breaking, cleaned and sacked, \$2.25 per bushel, f.o.b. Lewvan, Sask. L. H. Harker. 6-2

SELLING—WESTERN RYE GRASS SEED, cleaned, bagged, 9 cents pound. Freight paid on 100 pounds. A. D. McPherson, Waseca, Sask. 4-5

SELLING—BROME GRASS HEAVY CLEAN seed, \$14 100, sacked. J. E. Brinkworth, Baldur, Man. 4-6

FOR SALE—WESTERN RYE GRASS SEED, in small lots or in bulk. For prices, write R. F. Irwin, Liberty, Sask. 4-6

RECLEANED SPRING RYE, \$1.00 BUSHEL, f.o.b. Trossachs. Send bags. E. R. McElderry, Trossachs, Sask. 4-3

SELLING—SPILT, RECLEANED AND Sacked, at \$1.00 per bushel. Sample free. J. Buroker, Stalwart, Sask. 4-6

SELLING—TWO CARS RED BOBS SEED wheat, one car Ruby wheat. Prices, samples on request. John Laing, Blackfalds, Alta. 5-6

SELLING—1,500 BUSHELS VICTORY OATS, cleaned, 40 cents bushel. Roy Elm, Hardisty, Alta. 3-4

SEVERAL CARS CHOICE LEADER OATS, germination 96%, 38 cents, machine run, f.o.b. Marshall, Sask. W. Fisher. 3-5

CAR CHOICE KITCHENER WHEAT, CLEANED, weedless, \$1.25, f.o.b. Marshall, Sask. W. Fisher. 3-5

ACCLIMATED SWEET CLOVER, \$10 BUSH. Extra spring rye, \$1.00. Also Kubanka wheat, \$1.50. Charles Meek, Wallard, Sask. 3-4

SELLING—IMPROVED SQUAW CORN, \$3.50 bushel, f.o.b. Macoun; sacks 20 cents extra. Matt Towey, Macoun, Sask. 3-5

WESTERN RYE GRASS SEED, NINE CENTS pound, bagged. Satisfaction guaranteed. N. C. Stewart, Phippen, Sask. 1-6

FAMOUS BARK BARLEY, \$1.00 BUSHEL, Scarified sweet clover, \$12 hundred. D. J. Pater- son, Berton, Man. 2-6

PURE RED BOBS WHEAT, CLEANED AND Sacked, \$1.50 bushel. S. Smitherman, Empress, Alta. 2-6

SWEET CLOVER, WHITE BLOSSOM, HULLED and cleaned, \$10 per 100 pounds; bags extra; f.o.b. Virden. H. McDonald, Virden, Man. 4-6

400 BUSHELS RUBY WHEAT, \$2.00 PER bushel. Matures in 90 days; good yielder. Robt. Hornung, Blencarth, Man. 4-4

FEED AND SEED OATS IN CAR LOTS AT small premium over market. Write or wire. Fred Clark, Assiniboia, Sask. 4-3

PURE RED BOBS WHEAT, CLEANED AND graded, price \$1.50 per bushel, sacks included. Charles Webster, Kerrobert, Sask. 5-2

RYE GRASS SEED, CLEANED AND GRADED, price 10 cents per pound, sacks included. Charles Webster, Kerrobert, Sask. 5-2

BROME GRASS SEED, FREE FROM QUACK grass and noxious weeds, \$10.25 per 100, sacked. G. H. Doney, Thornhill, Man. 5-4

FOR SALE—1,000 BUSHELS TWO-ROW SEED barley, 65 cents bushel. F. Gschwendtner, Clive, Alta. 4-4

SELLING—QUANTITY SPILT, \$1.00 PER bushel, cleaned and sacked. Mortens Bros., Hearne, Sask. 6-3

SELLING—BROME GRASS SEED, 10 CENTS pound, bagged; first prize at Saskatoon. Jeremiah Coffey, Dalesboro, Sask. 6-5

SELLING—CLEANED AND SACKED RED BOBS wheat, \$1.50. Spring rye, \$1.00. Victory oats, 55 cents. Wm. Hansteen, Craigmyle, Alta. 6-4

SELLING—CLEAN PREMOST FLAX, AT SAM- ple, 170 bushels, \$2.00 per bushel; sacks extra. Smith Bros., Springfield, Man. 6-2

SELLING—SPRING RYE, \$1.00 BUSHEL. Samples on request. Ole Sather, Hatfield, Sask. 6-3

WINTER RYE, GOOD SEED, ONE DOLLAR a bushel, mill run; bags extra. Butler, Tyvan, Sask. 6-3

SELLING—KUBANKA WHEAT, MILL RUN, \$1.25; bags extra; few wild oats, 3% allowed for cleaning. Jno. Montgomery, Alida, Sask. 6-3

FOR SALE—PURE RUBY WHEAT, OFF SUM- merfallow, \$2.00 per bushel, sacked. Chas. Sarjeant, Bawlf, Alta. 6-2

SELLING—200 BUSHELS KUBANKA WHEAT, recleaned, \$1.30 bushel; send sacks. John Hulme, Cameron, Man. 6-2

PURE RED BOBS, GERMINATION 95, RE- cleaned, weedless, no smut, \$1.50 sacked. Sample, dime. Arthur L. Smith, Fraserston, Alta. 6-5

RUBY WHEAT, \$1.50 BUSHEL, CLEANED and bagged. Germination 96. Reduction on ten bushels. A. Pollard, Invermay, Sask. 6-5

WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER SEED, cleaned and bagged, at 12 cents per pound. John Gieselman, Davidson, Sask. 6-4

GOOD BROME SEED, CLEANED, SACKED, \$10 100. Kenneth Foster, Abernethy, Sask. 6-2

NORWAY KING OATS, CLEAN, GOOD SEED, \$1.00; bags extra. Jos. Lorimer, Conquest, Sask. 6-2

PURE RUBY WHEAT, \$1.50 PER BUSHEL, sacks included. Walter Tait, Meota, Sask. 4-4

CAR PURE, CLEAN BANNER OATS, 45 CENTS bushel. John Burrill, Langbank, Sask. 5-3

SEED SPRING RYE, 95 CENTS BUSHEL, sacked, f.o.b. Cereal, Alta. Barles Bros. 5-3

SPRING RYE, CLEANED, 95 CENTS BUSHEL; send bags. R. McGregor, Simpson, Sask. 6-4

HUBAM ANNUAL SWEET CLOVER, SAMPLE 50 cents. R. Stueck, Abernethy, Sask. 6-4

SELLING—SPRING RYE, \$1.00 BUSHEL. S. McMillan, Niverville, Man. 6-4

500 BUSHELS GOLD RAIN SEED OATS, 40 cents per bushel. W. S. Sproat, Kipling, Sask. 6-2

Registered Seed Grain

REGISTERED VICTORY OATS, IN SEALED sacks, certificate of pedigree attached, bushel 80 cents; sacks included. J. Wake, Borden, Sask. 6-4

POTATOES

SEED POTATOES—GOLDEN Russett, No. 1, certified, government inspected, quality un- equalled, heavy yielder under all conditions. Write for particulars and prices. D. B. Howell, Yorkton, Sask. 3-1

SELLING—CAR POTATOES. A. W. LIEP., Secretary, Lavinia Grain Growers' Association Lavinia, Man. 6-3

Lumber, Fence Posts, Etc.

BARGAINS IN CORDWOOD—JACK PINE, \$4.00; poplar, \$3.00; or write for prices, f.o.b. your station. The Prince Albert Fuel Co. Ltd., Prince Albert, Sask. 5-3

GET MY PRICES CEDAR FENCE POSTS, round or split, also poles and piling. H. New- comen, Lardo, B.C. 2-16

SELLING—300 CORDS SUMMER CUT WHITE poplar, \$3.50 per cord, f.o.b. Glroux, W. A. Cohoe, Glroux, Man. 4-3

FENCE POSTS—SPLIT CEDAR, ROUND TAM- arca and willow. Write for delivered prices. Enterprise Lumber Co. Edmonton, Alta. 6-2

CEDAR FENCE POSTS—CAR LOTS DE- livered your station. E. Hall, Salsqua, B.C. 3-6

The Cheerful Plowman

By J. Edw. Tuft



Theory Without Practice

"The time has come," Nick Switzer says, "when men who till the soil must mix some scientific facts with their dull round of toil!" Now, Nick's the man who leased his land and took himself to town, procured a chess-board and a chair and calmly settled down. "When you produce a ton of wheat," said he to me today, "just what components of the soil does that ton take away? When you have fed a sack of bran to your old brindle cow, just how much heat does that produce—can you inform me, now. Just how much moisture's taken up by six box-elder trees, and how much energy's produced by nineteen quarts of peas? When you have served a pock of oats to your old chestnut mare, just how much proteid does she get? You cannot tell, I'll swear!" "I sure cannot," said I, and then he knew 'twas time to start a line of scientific facts that he had learned by heart. And when he finished with these facts he smiled a knowing smile, and tried to look as if he had a thousand more on file! He felt he'd proved himself a wight, but that's the common case with men who love to rest the hand and only work the face. The facts that Nick has learned by rote may all be good and true, but with his farm grown up to weeds what good do figures do. While he depends on "Luke the Lame" to fill his porridge bowl, in spite of all the facts on earth he's headed for the hole!

Poultry Supplies

INCUBATORS—1922 CATALOG SENT FREE. It illustrates incubators, brooders, egg boxes, grain sprouters, leg bands, everything. Wonderful interesting. Write today. Brett Manufacturing Company, Winnipeg. 3-1

Turkeys, Ducks and Geese

LARGE MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEY TOMS. \$8.00, \$10; beauties; hens, \$7.00, \$5.00; unrelated. Mammoth Toulouse geese, \$6.00; ganders, \$7.00. Pekin ducks can't be beat, sire 10 pounds, \$5.00 pair. Purple Stock Farm, Crandell, Man. 5-3

LARGE MAMMOTH BRONZE TOMS, ONE year old, from prize stock, guaranteed pure, \$10 each. Mrs. Ernest Vivian, Wilehart, Sask. 3-4

BRONZE TURKEYS—SPLENDID SPECIMENS. Toms, \$10; hens, \$7.00; unrelated pairs, \$16. George Sawyer, Midale, Sask. 2-3

SELLING—PURE-BRED TOULOUSE GESE. from prize-winning stock. John Thomas, Hartney, Man. 2-5

PURE-BRED MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEY toms, 18-22 pounds, \$9.00; hens, 10-14 pounds, \$7.00. Millard Green, Medora, Man. 3-5

PURE-BRED BRONZE TURKEY TOMS, 16 TO 18 pounds, \$8.00. E. E. Tucker, Fillmore, Sask. 3-5

BRONZE TURKEY TOMS, FROM SELECT free range stock, at \$8.00 each. Jas. R. Stewart, Keyes, Man. 3-4

FOR SALE—PURE-BRED BRONZE TURKEY toms, \$8.00 each. Apply Robt. Hall, Wapella, Sask. 4-4

FOR SALE—MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS. May hatched. Toms, \$12; hens, \$6.00. Robert Radford, Austin, Man. 5-2

PURE-BRED MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEY toms, \$9.00; hens, \$5.00. Mrs. James Mulligan, Watrous, Sask. 5-6

SELLING—FOUR LARGE TOULOUSE GAN- ders, \$5.00 each. Gordon Fields, Herschel, Sask. 6-2

MAMMOTH PEKIN DUCKS, FROM NINE- pound stock. Ducks, \$2.50; drakes, \$3.50. Fred Stearns, Lake Valley, Sask. 6-2

SELLING—19-POUND WHITE HOLLAND toms, \$7.00. Mrs. Chas. Diehl, Cypress River, Man. 6-2

PURE-BRED MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEY toms, \$10; hens, \$7.00. Wm. Ferguson, Berton, Man. 6-3

PURE-BRED BRONZE TURKEYS—TOMS, \$7.00; hens, \$5.00. E. Bowen, Wapella, Sask. 6-2

PURE-BRED PEKIN DRAKES, \$2.50. MRS. Owens, Box 95, Dubuc, Sask. 6-2

BRONZE TURKEYS—TOMS, \$6.00; HENS, \$4.00. Robert H. Robinson, Glenora, Man. 6-2

PURE-BRED MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEY toms, \$6.00. P. S. Brannick, Anglia, Sask. 6-2

PURE ROUEN DUCKS, \$3.00; DRAKES, \$4.00. Mrs. G. W. Charteris, Brownlee, Sask. 6-2

Leghorns

PURE-BRED WHITE LEGHORN COCKERELS. hens, pullets, \$2.00 each; best laying strain in Western Canada; satisfaction guaranteed. Richard Dutta, Findlater, Sask. 2-5

PURE-BRED SINGLE COMB BROWN LEG- horn cockerels, of prize-winning stock, \$3.00 each, or two for \$5.00. J. A. Leitch, Strathclair, Man. 5-2

S. C. WHITE LEGHORN COCKERELS, EARLY hatched, well developed birds, from good laying strain, \$3.00, or two for \$5.00. Herb. Adamson, Fairlight, Sask. 5-6

FOR SALE—PURE ROSE COMB BROWN Leghorn cockerels, from good laying strain, three dollars each, or two for five. O. F. Warner, Wolseley, Sask. 6-2

SELLING—PURE-BRED S. C. BROWN LEG- horn cockerels, \$1.50. J. D. Poston, Mortlach, Sask. 5-2

SELLING—PURE-BRED ROSE COMB WHITE Leghorn roosters, \$3.00 each. Mrs. R. M. Wilson, Pilot Mound, Man. 4-3

ROSE COMB WHITE LEGHORN COCKERELS, \$2.50; two for \$4.00; cocks, \$5.00. John Tough, Islay, Alta. 3-5

SELLING—SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORN cockerels, \$2.00 each. John J. Mustard, Findlater, Sask. 4-3

CHOICE PURE-BRED S. C. WHITE LEGHORN cockerels, for quick sale, \$2.00. H. A. Last, Tisdale, Sask. 4-3

SELLING—R. C. AND S. C. BROWN LEGHORN cockerels, from Nels Linden stock, two for \$5.00. Chas. Rushby, Wawota, Sask. 4-3

SELLING—PURE-BRED ROSE COMB BROWN Leghorn cockerels, beautiful birds, \$2.50 each; two for \$4.00. J. M. Goodall, Chauvin, Alta. 4-3

ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORN COCKERELS, \$2.00 each. Herb. Sutton, Roland, Man. 6-2

ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORN ROOSTERS, \$2.00 each. Tollef Tollefson, Admiral, Sask. 4-3

Wyandottes

CHOICE APRIL HATCHED WHITE COCK- erels, from contest-winning hens, eligible for registration, \$4.00; three for \$10. From trap-nested stock, \$2.00; pullets, \$3.00. John McCheane, Borden, Sask. 6-5

PURE-BRED WHITE WYANDOTTE COCK- erels, from hens laying 200 to 254 eggs per year, Martin's Regal-Dorens strain, splendid winter layers, \$4.00 each. Mrs. Ed. Dennis, Holdfast, Sask. 6-2

FOR SALE—WHITE WYANDOTTE COCK- erels, from Gull's special mated pens, \$3.00 and \$5.00 each. Write for 1922 mating and price list. R. Sinclair, Grayburn, Sask. 4-5

CHOICE WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, bred from heaviest layers, trap-nested stock, \$2.50; two, \$4.50. Grassmere Farm, Hafford, Sask. 6-3

ROSE COMB WHITE WYANDOTTE COCK- erels, good laying strain, \$2.00 each. Mrs. W. S. Fuller, Amlisk, Alta. 6-2

SELECTED PURE-BRED ROSE COMB WHITE Wyandotte cockerels, \$2.00; two, \$2.50. Mrs. Bond, Readlyn, Sask. 6-5

PURE-BRED WHITE WYANDOTTE COCK- erels, \$3.00 each; \$5.00 pair. Robert Longmore, Hubbard, Sask. 4-3

FOR SALE—PURE-BRED ROSE COMB WHITE Wyandotte cockerels, large, \$2.00 each. Edward Bailey, Lemsford, Sask. 4-4

ROSE COMB WHITE WYANDOTTE COCK- erels, Regal strain, \$3.00 each; two for \$5.00. W. G. Hill, Tyvan, Sask. 2-5

ROSE COMB WHITE WYANDOTTE COCK- erels, large selected birds, \$2.00 each. Mr. Robert McMorine, Assiniboia, Sask. 4-3

SELLING—PURE-BRED ROSE COMB WHITE Wyandotte cockerels, early hatch, \$2.00 each, f.o.b. Bethune, Sask. Thomas Hamm. 4-3

PURE-BRED ROSE COMB WHITE WYAN- dotte cockerels, best laying strain, \$2.50 each. E. Bolton, Kellher, Sask. 4-3

SELLING—PURE-BRED ROSE COMB SILVER- laced Wyandotte cockerels, \$3.00 each; two for \$5.00. Mrs. J. M. Kennedy, Elm Creek, Man. 4-4

SELECTED PURE-BRED ROSE COMB WHITE Wyandotte cockerels, \$2.00; two, \$3.50. Mrs. Bond, Readlyn, Sask. 6-2

MARTIN STRAIN PURE ROSE COMB WHITE Wyandotte cockerels, \$3.00 to \$5.00; from prize winners. Mrs. Lester, Neepawa, Man. 6-2

SILVER-LACED WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, \$3.00 each. Mrs. Harry Boyle, Grandora, Sask. 6-2

FOR SALE—PURE-BRED ROSE COMB WHITE Wyandotte cockerels, \$2.00 each. L. H. Newville, Wetaskiwin, Alta. 5-6

SELLING—PURE-BRED WHITE WYANDOTTE cockerels, \$3.00 each; \$5.00 per pair; pullets, \$2.50. Miss Elliot, Arrow River, Man. 5-2

SELLING—PURE-BRED ROSE COMB WHITE Wyandotte cockerels, \$2.00; early hatch; superior birds. Mrs. Fred Gruner, Broderick, Sask. 5-3

PURE-BRED WHITE WYANDOTTES, LARGE, mature birds, \$2.50. L. R. Francis, Tilney, Sask. 5-2

ROSE COMB GOLDEN-LACED WYANDOTTE cockerels, \$2.50 each. J. Jamieson, Carlyle, Sask. 5-2

GOLDEN-LACED WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, \$3.00. John Cornish, Eyebrow, Sask. 4-4

Plymouth Rocks

'EDEN GROVE FARM' BARRED ROCKS, guaranteed to give satisfaction; are bred-to-lay, and they do lay. Cockerels showing strong "Hogan" test, \$5.00 each. Booking orders for hatching eggs. Write for matings. Jno. T. Urquhart, Unity, Sask. 6-5

FOR HIGHEST QUALITY MODERN BARRED Rocks, try "The Invincibles" bred to win, weigh, lay and pay. Pullets, \$2.50 up; cockerels, \$3.00, \$5.00 up. Satisfaction positively guaranteed. Chas. Williamson, Vanguard, Sask. 4-5

BARRED ROCKS, PURE-BRED, WON SPECIAL for best male and Prince of Wales medal for best collection, Canadian National Exhibition, Toronto. Write for prices. Maple Leaf Poultry Yards, Regina. 4-4

MY FARM FLOCK OF 115 BRED-TO-LAY Barred Rock hens averaged 67 eggs per day during January. Brothers of same, strong, vigorous cockerels, \$3.00 each. W. C. Brethour, Miami, Man. 6-4

60 HEALTHY, VIGOROUS, PURE-BRED Barred Rock cockerels, \$3.00; two, \$5.00. Mrs. John McGintie, Tofteld, Alta. 4-6

SELLING—BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, dark, heavy birds, \$4.00 each. J. T. Bateman, Lumsden, Sask. 3-5

"BUSY B" BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, from good winter layers, \$5.00; two for \$9.00. Mrs. A. Cooper, Treesbank, Man. 3-6

PURE BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, BRED from imported stock, \$3.00 and \$5.00. Satisfaction guaranteed. H. Gardner, Macdonald, Man. 2-6

PURE BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, FROM some of the best laying strains in Canada, \$3.00; two for \$5.50. W. W. Shaw, Marwayne, Alta. 4-3

WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCK COCKERELS, Poorman's laying strain, \$2.50 each. James Mitchell, Valour, Sask. 4-4

CHOICE PURE-BRED BARRED ROCK COCK- erels, best laying strain, \$3.00; pair, \$5.00. Jas. Johnston, Box 217, Wilkie, Sask. 4-6

CHOICE WHITE ROCK COCKERELS, \$3.00 each; two, \$5.00. Mrs. S. R. Barber, Wolseley, Sask. 4-4

CHOICE BRED-TO-LAY BARRED ROCK cockerels, \$2.50; two, \$4.50. Nicoll Brothers, Sintaluta, Sask. 4-5

PURE-BRED ROCK COCKERELS, BRED-TO- lay strain, \$3.00 each; two for \$5.00. Mrs. K. Sorsdahl, Midale, Sask. 5-2

BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, FROM WIN- ning strains, \$4.00 each; two for \$7.00. R. C. Buchanan, Rosetown, Sask. 5-2

PRIZE-WINNING BRED-TO-LAY BARRED Rock cockerels, \$3.00; two, \$5.00. W. Chambers, Rouleau, Sask. 5-3

CHOICE PURE-BRED BARRED ROCK COCK- erels, laying strain, \$3.00; pair, \$5.00. Robert Cairns, Elrose, Sask. 5-5

PURE-BRED BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, \$3.00 each, or two for \$5.00; all show birds. Mrs. Jno. Sinclair, Congress, Sask. 5-5

PURE-BRED BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, best laying strain, \$2.50 each. O. Kolstad, Viscount, Sask. 5-3

CHOICE BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, IM- ported Aristocrat strain, four and five dollars. Value guaranteed. W. Mustard, Creelman, Sask. 5-3

SELLING—PURE-BRED WHITE ROCK COCK- erels, \$3.00 each; two for \$5.00. Ed. Goodwin, Swan Lake, Man. 6-3

WANTED AT ONCE—12 PURE-BRED PLY- mouth Rock pullets and one rooster, not related. Apply, stating price, A. Chambers, Madison, Sask. 6-6

EXTRA GOOD BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, from good winter layers, \$4.00; two for \$7.00. J. Huston, Carman, Man. 6-6

PURE-BRED BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, university laying strain, \$2.50. C. Genge, Glidden, Sask. 6-3

SELLING—PURE-BRED BARRED ROCK cockerels, laying strain, early hatched, \$2.00. M. S. Petro, Sylvan Lake, Alta. 4-4

PURE-BRED BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, laying strain, \$3.00 each. A. E. Ellis, Clive, Alta. 4-4

PURE-BRED BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, \$2.50. Chas. Horne, Zealandia, Sask. 6-3

15 BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, TWO COCKS. Chas. Tangen, Elswick, Sask. 6-3

CHOICE BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, \$5.00 each; two, \$9.00. W. W. Ferguson, Castor, Alta. 6-3

PURE WHITE ROCK COCKERELS, \$2.50. A. Dignan, Marquis, Sask. 6-3

Rhode Islands

PURE-BRED ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND Red cockerels, \$3.00 each. Few exhibition birds at \$5.00; good laying strain. Albert Crawshaw, Macoun, Sask. 2-5

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND RED COCK- erels, large, beautiful dark birds, prize-winning, \$3.00, \$5.00; pullets, \$3.00. C. Deer, Tynny, Sask. 3-2

REDS—SINGLE COMB COCKERELS, EGGS purchased from Manitoba Agricultural College, \$4.00; others, from good stock, \$2.50, or two \$4.00. Jas. Fry, Kirkella, Man. 4-3

CHOICE ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND RED cockerels, from imported stock, large boned, winter layers, \$3.00. J. H. Thomas, Lake Valley, Sask. 4-3

PURE-BRED SINGLE COMB RHODE ISLAND Red cockerels, first prize winners, Dubuc exhibi- tion, beautiful birds, \$2.50. Mrs. Owens, Box 95, Dubuc, Sask. 4-3

CHOICE SINGLE COMB RHODE ISLAND RED cockerels, \$3.00; two for \$5.00. Value guaranteed. Gus Pearson, Macoun, Sask. 2-5

SELLING—ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND Reds, \$3.00 to \$5.00; winter laying strain. J. J. Barber, Woodrow, Sask. 2-5

DARK RED ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND Red cockerels, \$3.50 each. John V. Smith, Minnedosa, Man. 5-2

ROSE COMB RED COCKERELS, APRIL hatched, from winter layers, no smutty birds, \$4.00. A. Hooley, Eyebrow, Sask. 5-3

CHOICE SINGLE COMB RED COCKERELS, \$5.00 each. Mrs. Chas. Frederick, Asquith, Sask. 3-5

PURE-BRED ROSE COMB COCKERELS, DARK glossy color, \$3.00 each; \$5.00 pair. Mrs. Alf Thornston, Cralk, Sask. 3-6

SINGLE COMB RHODE ISLAND RED COCK- erels, \$2.00; two for \$3.00. Sam Mills, Fleming, Sask. 3-6

RHODE ISLAND RED COCKERELS, ROSE Comb, from prize winners, \$5.00. A. Riches, Provost, Alta. 3-6

FOR SALE—PURE-BRED RHODE ISLAND Red cockerels, choice single comb birds, \$3.00 each. Clement Peters, St. Benedict, Sask. 5-6

CHOICE ROSE COMB RED COCKERELS, \$3.00, \$4.00, \$5.00 each. Satisfaction guaranteed. Red Feather Yards, Letellier, Man. 6-3

SELLING—ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND RED cockerels, government inspected, five and three fifty. Lyle Poultry Farm, Gleichen, Alta. 6-3

CHOICE PURE-BRED ROSE COMB R. I. RED cockerels, \$2.50. E. Coon, Carnduff, Sask. 4-2

R. C. RED COCKERELS, \$1.50 AND \$2.00. Henry Blair, Craigville, Alta. 4-2

Anconas

PURE-BRED SINGLE COMB ANCONA COCK- erels, \$3.00; two, \$5.00. G. M. Godkin, Balcarres, Sask. 2-5

PURE ROSE ANCONA PULLETS, \$2.00; SIX, \$11; dozen, \$20. W. Hedges, Oyen, Alta. 2-5

Orpingtons

PURE WHITE AND BUFF ORPINGTON COCK- erels, \$2.50; pullets, \$1.50. Mrs. A. Dignan, Marquis, Sask. 6-3

PURE-BRED BLACK ORPINGTON COCK- erels, large birds, \$4.00 each, or two for \$7.00. Mrs. F. W. Woodward, North Battleford, Sask. 6-3

PURE-BRED WHITE ORPINGTON COCK- erels, \$4.00; pullets, \$2.00; eggs, \$2.00. J. Dessert, Rldpath, Sask. 3-5

PURE-BRED BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS, April and May hatched, \$2.50. Mrs. James Hood, Castor, Alta. 4-4

PRIZE-WINNING BUFF ORPINGTON COCK- erels, \$3.00 and \$4.00. Edgar Kent, Islay, Alta. 4-4

CHOICE PURE-BRED BUFF ORPINGTON cockerels, \$3.00; two for \$5.00. H. A. Sorensen, Killam, Alta. 5-3

BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS, CHOICE pure-bred, \$3.00 each. Cyril Shipman, Trossachs, Sask. 5-2

BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS, \$2.00 EACH. Fred Rosekrans, Edberg, Alta. 5-3

BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS, DANDIES, \$2.50. Fred Dalton, Dalmead, Alta. 4-3

Sundry Breeds

BABY CHICKS

Are from the best breed and strain in North America. Any quantity or breed supplied. Leghorns, Anconas, Minorcas, Barred Rocks, Rhode Island Reds, White Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons. February Special Catalog. Alex. Taylor, Baby Chick Shipper, 311 Colony St., Winnipeg.

BABY CHICKS

PRODUCED from acclimatized Manitoba stock. Hatched in Winnipeg; 50,000-egg incubator. U.P.F. chicks are big, strong, husky fellows, that live and grow fast; no long journey to impair vitality. We guarantee safe delivery. Our beautiful Chick Book gives full particulars. Be sure to get a copy and order early. Write today. UNITED POULTRY FARMS, WINNIPEG.

SELLING—BRONZE TURKEYS, SPLENDID specimens. Toms, 20 pounds, \$10; hens, \$6.00. Extra large Toulouse ganders, \$10; geese, \$6.00; 18-20 pounds. Barred Rock cockerels, \$4.00; two for \$7.00. Pearl Guinea fowl, \$2.00 each. All pure-bred. H. F. Hauser, Dubuc, Sask. 5-2

FOR SALE—PURE-BRED MAMMOTH WHITE Pekin ducks. Drakes, \$3.50; ducks, \$2.00. From imported stock, pure-bred White Wyandotte cockerels, \$3.00; hens, \$2.00. Dugald McIntyre, Carman, Man. 5-2

WHITE WYANDOTTES, WHITE LEGHORNS. Full daughters hens with official records, Wyandottes, 250-294; Leghorns, 260-303. Eggs, \$2.00 to \$4.00 setting. Cockerels, \$5.00. Danbrook, Govan, Sask. 5-2

PURE-BRED DARK CORNISH COCKERELS for sale, eight to ten pounds, grand cross for building up mixed flock for meat and eggs, \$4.00 to \$8.00. Mrs. F. McCall, Box 581, Neepawa, Man. 5-5

WHITE HOLLAND TOMS, \$5.00 AND \$6.00. Toulouse ganders, \$5.00. Black Langshan, Black Orpington, Light Brahma cockerels, \$3.00. A. White, Fairlight, Sask. 4-4

BETTER BABY CHICKS, FROM OUR BRED- to-lay Leghorns, Rocks, Wyandottes. Safe delivery. Columbia Poultry Ranch, Stevenson, B.C. 6-12

25 PURE-BRED SINGLE COMB WHITE LEG- horn cockerels, \$2.50 each; two for \$4.00. Hugo Schmidt, Light, Alta. 3-4

SELLING—15 LIGHT BRAHMA COCKERELS, Wallace K.P. strain, price \$3.00. H. C. Wolf, Ochre River, Man. 5-3

GET MY NEW MATING LIST, TOM BARRON 282-egg strain Leghorns and Wyandottes. J. J. Funk, Winkler, Man. 5-3

MALE GUINEAS, \$1.50. WYANDOTTE COCK- erels and small incubator cheap. Pomeroy, Roblin, Man. 5-3

R. C. WHITE LEGHORN COCKERELS, \$2.00. Barred Rock cockerels, \$2.00. Pekin drakes, \$2.50; ducks, \$2.00. B. Emmons, Dubuc, Sask. 6-2

PURE-BRED BLACK LANGSHAN COCKER- els. Maude Evans, Clive, Alta. 6-2

PURE-BRED BLACK MINORCA COCKERELS, \$4.00. M. Younger, Newdale, Man. 6-2

PEARL GUINEAS, WHITE WYANDOTTE cockerels, \$2.50 each. James Wood, Gladys, Alta. 6-2

LIGHT BRAHMAS—SELLING COCKERELS, pullets, eggs. K. S. Gibb, Killam, Alta. 3-5

Situations

EARN MONEY AT HOME—WE WILL PAY \$15 to \$50 weekly for your spare time writing show cards; no canvassing; we instruct you and supply you with work. Write Brennan Show Card System Limited, 50 Currie Bldg., 269 College St. Toronto. 6-3

AGENTS WANTED IN EVERY FARMING DIS- trict. Very easy sales. Big income. Write today. "Simplex," 424 Chambers of Commerce, Winnipeg. 5-3

POSITION WANTED ON FARM. HENRY Hardin, Marlin, Sask. 5-2

Solicitors—Patent and Legal

FETHERSTONAUUGH & CO., THE OLD ESTAB- lished firm. Patents everywhere. Head office, Royal Bank Bldg., Toronto; Ottawa office, 5 Elgin St. Offices throughout Canada. Booklet free.

HUDSON, ORMOND, SPICE & SYMINGTON, barristers, solicitors, etc., 303-7 Merchants' Bank Building, Winnipeg, Canada. Phone: A2336-7-8.

Hay and Feed

HAY—WE OFFER NO. 1 BLUE STEM, \$12.50; good slough hay, \$10; few cars No. 1 Timothy, \$20. Prices f.o.b. C.N.R. or C.P.R. Seed oats—Write for prices and samples, also commercial grades at fair prices. Bittern Lake Ranch, Bittern Lake, Alta. 5tf

HAY—NO. 1 MIDLAND, WELL SEASONED, good horse feed, \$8.50 ton; No. 2, fair color, good feed, \$7.00 ton. Green cut seasoned poplar, \$2.50 cord, f.o.b. Arbog. Harry Steffn, Biffrost, Man. 6-3

FLAX SEED CONDITIONING MEAL—UN- equalled for horses, calves and milch cows. Better than powders at half the cost. For prices, etc., write D. B. Howell, Yorkton, Sask. 3-1f

SELLING—MIDLAND HAY, \$8.00 TON. Seasoned white poplar, \$2.75 cord. John Kardaszynski, Arborg, Man. 5-4

SELLING—GREEN FEED, \$10 PER TON, f.o.b. Oshaton. C. B. Larson, R.R. 1, Camrose, Alta. 4-2

GOOD RYE HAY, NO. 1 FEED, \$12.50 PER TON. O. H. Carveth, Guernsey, Sask. 4-4

FOR SALE—FEED OATS, IN CAR-LOAD LOTS James Partridge, Carnduff, Sask. 3-5

GREEN FEED IN SHEAF, \$12, F.O.B. BRUCE Alta. A. Dupuis, Box 4040, Strathcona, Alta. 6-2

Easy Now to Rid Your Farm of Gophers

Wonderful Discovery by Noted Scientist
Kills Every Gopher Within a
Week's Time—Not a Poison

Gophers cost farmers over two hundred millions of dollars a year, through the destruction of crops and damage to land. Farmers need no longer suffer this loss because they can now kill off all the gophers on their farm in less than a week's time. This is possible through the remarkable discovery of E. R. Alexander, a chemist, who has perfected a virus which kills gophers and rats as though by magic. This product is not a poison—it can be eaten by human beings or any animal on the farm as safely as their regular food, but means quick, sure death to gophers.



This wonderful gopher virus, which is known as Alexander Gopher-Killer, is merely mixed with bread or meat scraps and placed where gophers, rats or mice can get to it. Within a few hours after a gopher has eaten Alexander Gopher-Killer he gets a high fever and suffers a terrible thirst. He leaves his pits and nesting holes and goes to the open field in search of pure air and running water.

It is a scientific fact that one gopher affects others and soon the whole colony dies. And though this virus is absolutely deadly to gophers—chickens, hogs, cattle or any farm animal can eat it and not be affected at all.

So confident is Mr. Alexander that Alexander Gopher-Killer will kill every gopher on your farm in less than a week's time that he offers to send, as an introductory offer, a regular \$4.00 tube for only \$2.00. Give it according to directions, and if at the end of a week's time you are able to discover any gophers, rats or mice on your farm your money will be refunded. A big Toronto bank guarantees that Mr. Alexander is reliable and will do as he says.

Just send money order, check or currency for \$2.00 to E. R. Alexander, Alexander Laboratories, 3008 Terminal, Toronto, Ont., and the tube will be mailed at once on the guarantee that if not absolutely satisfactory your money will be returned without question. Write today and stop your gopher losses now.—Advertisement.

Seed Potatoes Irish Cobblers—Certified

We also carry a large stock of Cobblers, Wee MacGregors, Russets, Snowdrops, Pingarees, Bovees and Early Ohios.

All straight grades, No. 1.
SUITABLE FOR SEED PURPOSES
Particulars and prices on application.
Small lots or car lots.

R. Smith & Company
425 HENRY AVE., WINNIPEG, MAN.

The Farmers' Market

Office of the United Grain Growers Limited, Winnipeg, Man., February 3, 1922.

WHEAT—Markets throughout the week have been strong, advancing in sympathy with European prices. Advance has been of steady nature with little reaction, and today's prices are the high point of some weeks. Buying has been for account of New York exporters, and the bulk of it against actual wheat sold. Confidence in values has been restored during the past week, and it is reported that yesterday's buying was augmented considerably by speculative demand. The improved outlook in financial circles no doubt has been reflected in grain values. With an advance of about 15c in a month some recession may be looked for but demand is decidedly healthy at the present time. Winter wheat conditions have been reported as generally fair, and this crop has not really had much effect on the market to date.

Cash demand is just fair with some legitimate and some speculative buying. Considerable quantity of cash wheat to be had at slightly higher premiums so it is doubtful whether much advance in premiums is in prospect in the near future.

FLAX—Strong markets as a rule, following the trend of Duluth and Argentine values. Good enquiry for cash flax and looks as though considerable Canadian flax will be worked South in the spring. Market quite healthy and can easily do much better.

OATS—Market during the week has been steady, although prices have not followed advance we have had in wheat market. Demand for cash oats has been rather slow and spreads remain unchanged. Offerings continue light and with any improvement in export demand would seem reasonable to look for higher levels.

BARLEY—Market has been dull with prices showing slight improvement for the week. Volume of business being done however has been small. Until a broader demand develops hard to expect much improvement in values.

WINNIPEG FUTURES

	Jan. 30 to Feb. 4 inclusive.	Week	Year
	30 31 1 2 3 4	Ago	Ago
Wheat—			
May 116½ 115½ 116 118½ 120 118½ 115½ 172½			
July 113½ 112 112½ 114½ 115½ 114½ 112½ 164½			
Oats—			
May 46½ 45½ 45½ 46½ 46½ 45½ 46 50½			
July 45½ 45 45½ 45½ 45½ 45½ 46 50½			
Barley—			
May 59½ 58½ 58½ 59½ 59½ 59½ 60½ 75½			
July 74			
Flax—			
May 199½ 196½ 196 199 202½ 201½ 196½ 181			
July 200 203½ 202½ .. 185½			
Rye—			
May 90 89½ 89½ 92½ 92½ 92 8½ ..			

MINNEAPOLIS CLOSING PRICES

Spring wheat—No. 1 dark northern, \$1.40½ to \$1.44½; No. 1 northern, \$1.37½ to \$1.41½; No. 2 dark northern, \$1.36½ to \$1.42½; No. 2 northern, \$1.33½ to \$1.37½; No. 3 northern, \$1.25½ to \$1.33½. Montana No. 1 dark hard, \$1.39½ to \$1.41½; No. 1 hard, \$1.33½ to \$1.35½. Durum—No. 1 amber, \$1.11½ to \$1.16½; No. 1, \$1.06½ to \$1.11½; No. 2 amber, \$1.08½ to \$1.13½; No. 2, \$1.01½ to \$1.06½; No. 3 amber, 99c to \$1.09½; No. 3, 94c to \$1.03½. Corn—No. 2 yellow, 44c to 45c; No. 3 yellow, 43c to 44c; No. 2 mixed, 44c; No. 3 mixed, 42c to 43c. Oats—No. 2 white, 33c to 34c; No. 3 white, 33c to 34c; No. 4 white, 31c to 32c. Barley—Choice to fancy, 52c to 55c; medium to good, 48c to 57c; lower grades, 42c to 47c. Rye—No. 2, 81c to 82c. Flaxseed—No. 1, \$2.20½ to \$2.26½.

WINNIPEG

Receipts this week: Cattle, 1,415; hogs 3,238; sheep 810. Last week: Cattle 1,943; hogs 2,745; sheep 487.

This week's cattle trade has again been featured by a poor demand for all classes of cows and steers of medium quality and condition. The only cattle selling in line with prices nearly equal to one week ago were choice, thick-fat, handy-weight steers and heifers. On today's market 6c per lb. represents the very top on steers and it takes an outstanding heifer to bring 6c. Top cows are quoted at 4½c, and it takes a good one to bring this price. Stockers and feeders are selling under a slow demand, and right now looks like an opportune time to stock up with feeding and breeding stock at attractive prices.

Following are a few actual sales made by United Grain Growers on the Winnipeg market during the past week:

1 steer from Hamiota, 7½c; 2 steers from Hamiota, 7c; 2 steers from Wakopa, 6½c; 2 steers from Hamiota, 6½c; 1 steer from Oak River, 6½c; 4 steers from Douglas, 6c; 2 steers from Somerset, 6c; 4 heifers from Hamiota, 6c; 3 heifers from Wakopa, 6c; 1 heifer from Wakopa, 6½c; 1 heifer from Wakopa, 6½c.

Hogs advanced again this week to 11c under a keen demand from Eastern Canada. Grading is less severe and all heavies outside of heavy sows and stags are selling at select price. Light hogs are bringing 10c since selects went up to 11c.

Do not forget to bring with you health certificate covering your cattle. This is very important.

The following summary shows the prevailing prices at present:

Prime butcher steers.....	\$5.50 to \$6.00
Good to choice steers.....	4.00 to 5.50
Medium to good steers.....	3.50 to 4.00
Common steers.....	2.50 to 3.50
Choice butcher heifers.....	5.00 to 6.00
Fair to good heifers.....	4.00 to 5.00
Medium heifers.....	3.00 to 4.00
Choice stock heifers.....	3.00 to 3.50
Choice butcher cows.....	4.00 to 4.50
Fair to good cows.....	3.00 to 3.75
Bred stock cows.....	2.50 to 3.00
Canner cows.....	2.00 to 3.00

BRITISH CATTLE MARKET

Approximately 450 Canadian and United States cattle reported on sale at Glasgow. Ranchers quoted 15½c to 17½c in sink. Ontario's and United States 17½c to 19½c.

CASH WHEAT PRICES

Jan. 30 to Feb. 4 inclusive.

Date	1 N	2 N	3 N	4	5	6
Jan. 30	119½	116½	106½	99½	92½	85½
Jan. 31	118½	115½	105½	98½	90½	83½
Feb. 1	118½	115½	105½	99	92	84½
2	120	117	107½	101½	94½	87
3	120½	118½	109½	103½	96	89
4	119½	116½	108½	102½	94½	87½
Wk. Ago	118½	115½	105½	98½	91½	84½
Yr. Ago	180½	117½	173½	166½	153½	...

these reported by London representative. Glasgow direct cable not yet received.

Birkenhead offered 240 Canadian cattle. Sales from 17½c to 19½c in sink. Trade reported steady with colder weather.

No Canadian beef offered in London.

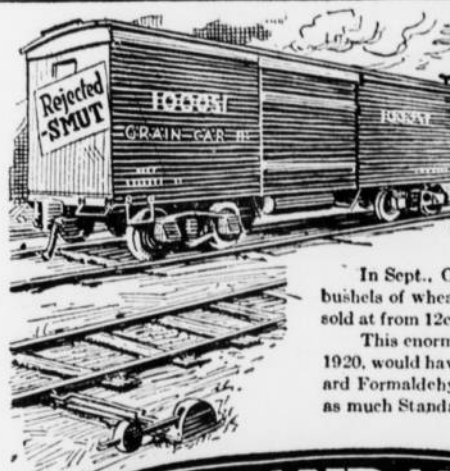
Cattle billed through Montreal for export during the past week amounted to 314 head. These were billed to Portland, Me., for shipment on the S.S. Gracia.

Ten Weeks in a Plum Orchard

Continued from Page 16

of five or six varieties I have submitted, and in view of the fact almost all of the remainder are saleable, I consider the planting of plum seeds one of the luckiest things I ever did.

I cannot mention all the good plums



False Economy cost the Farmers MILLIONS OF DOLLARS Last Year

In Sept., Oct. and Nov. of 1921 nearly half a million bushels of wheat were rejected on account of smut and were sold at from 12c. to 17c. per bushel less than the market price.

This enormous loss, an increase of nearly double over 1920, would have been prevented if the farmers had used Standard Formaldehyde to treat their seed grain. Last year only 5½ as much Standard Formaldehyde was used as was used in 1920.

STANDARD FORMALDEHYDE

KILLS SMUT

1 lb. of Standard Formaldehyde will treat 40 bus. of seed grain, and guarantee a rich growth, and a healthy crop, untainted by smut.

Figuring on 2 bus. of seed grain to the acre, and a yield of 17 bus. to the acre, a 10 lb. jug of Standard Formaldehyde will protect you against a loss of about \$578.00.

Buy a 2 lb., 5 lb., or 10 lb. jug from your dealer. It will insure you against unnecessary loss from smut. A worthwhile investment!

STANDARD CHEMICAL CO. LTD.

Montreal WINNIPEG Toronto



THOMPSON, SONS & COMPANY

Established 1884

GRAIN COMMISSION MERCHANTS

ADVANCES MADE ON SHIPPING BILLS GRADING CAREFULLY SUPERVISED WRITE, WIRE OR PHONE FOR SHIPPING INSTRUCTIONS

700-703 GRAIN EXCHANGE, WINNIPEG, CANADA

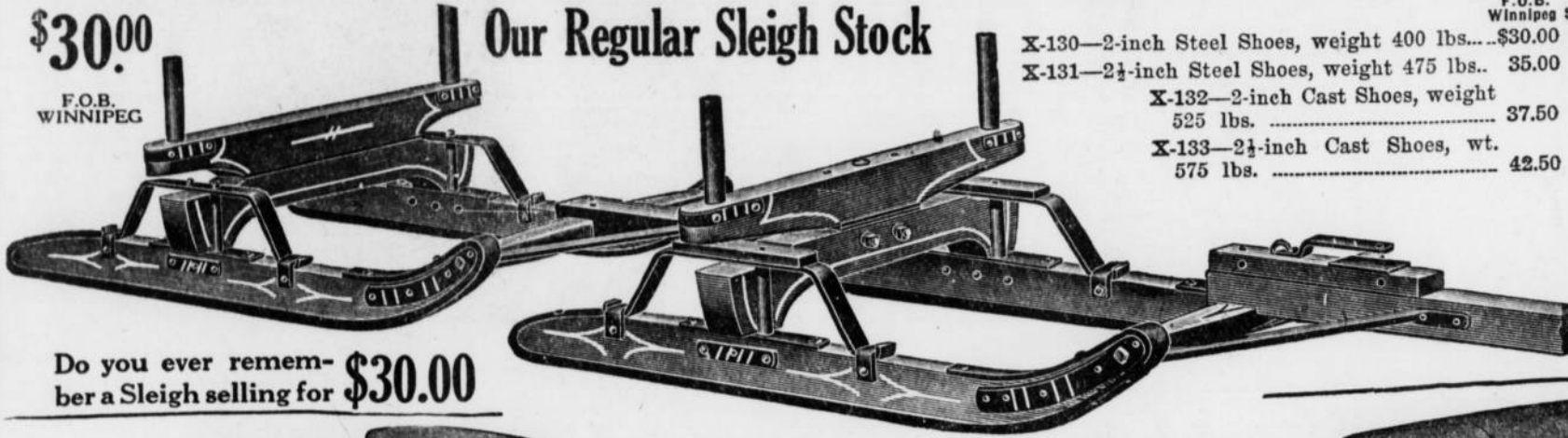
Cash Prices at Fort William and Port Arthur, January 30 to February 4, inclusive

Date	WHEAT	OATS					BARLEY				FLAX			RYE
	Feed	2 CW	3 CW	Ex Fd	1 Fd	2 Fd	3 CW	4 CW	Rej.	Fd	1 NW	2 CW	3 CW	2 CW
Jan. 30	79½	45½	42½	42½	41	39½	56½	53½	47½	46½	194	190	164½	86
31	77½	44½	41½	41½	40½	38½	55½	51½	45½	44½	191	187	161½	86½
Feb. 1	79	44½	41½	41½	40½	38½	55½	52	44½	44½	190½	186½	161	86½
2	81½	45½	42½	42½	40½	39½	56½	53½	45½	45½	194	190	167	88½
3	83	45½	42½	42½	40½	39½	56½	52½	45½	45½	198½	194½	170½	88½
4	81½	44½	41½	41½	40½	38½	56½	52½	45½	45½	197½	193½	169½	88½
Week Ago	78½	45½	42½	42½	41½	40	56½	53½	48½	48½	191	187	161½	85½
Year Ago	...	48½	44½	44½	42½	39	80½	66½	55½	55½	175	171	146	153½

U.G.G. Cut Prices on Machinery and Supplies

\$30.00

F.O.B.
WINNIPEG



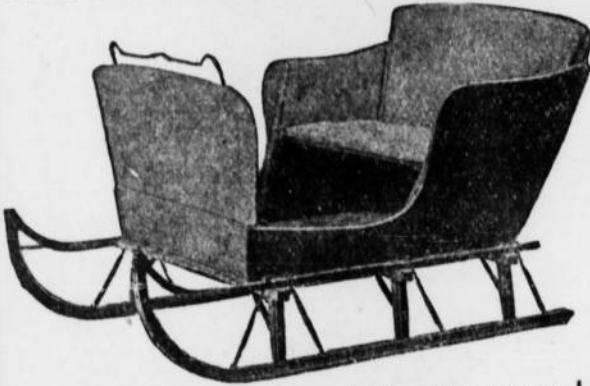
Do you ever remem-
ber a Sleigh selling for **\$30.00**

Our Regular Sleigh Stock

	F.O.B. Winnipeg	Regina or Saskatoon	Calgary or Edmonton
X-130—2-inch Steel Shoes, weight 400 lbs.....	\$30.00	\$33.00	\$35.00
X-131—2½-inch Steel Shoes, weight 475 lbs..	35.00	38.00	40.00
X-132—2-inch Cast Shoes, weight 525 lbs.	37.50	41.00	43.50
X-133—2½-inch Cast Shoes, wt. 575 lbs.	42.50	46.00	48.50

\$35.00

F.O.B.
Calgary or
Edmonton



	F.O.B. Winnipeg	Regina or Saskatoon	Calgary or Edmonton
X-48—Jumper, as illustrated; weight 170 lbs. Shafts not supplied (use your buggy shafts)	\$25.00	\$27.50	\$29.00
X-49A—Jumper, complete with top and side doors—no shafts	38.00	40.50	42.00

Lots of Good Winter Driving Yet

Sturdy Red Jumpers and
Beautiful Portland Cutters

	F.O.B. Winnipeg	Regina or Saskatoon	Calgary or Edmonton
X-40—Open Cutter, complete with shafts; no doors. Weight 280 lbs.....	\$50.00	\$55.00	\$60.00
X-41—Top Cutter, as illustrated, with top and doors and shafts	65.00	70.00	75.00
X-44—Storm Doors and Fittings for Open Cutter. Weight 10 lbs. Price.....	5.00	5.00	5.00
X-47—Extra Draw Bars, for use of Buggy Pole on Cutter. Weight 6 lbs.....	1.50	1.50	1.50
X-42—Cutter Shafts, weight 25 lbs.....	6.50	6.50	6.50
X-43—Cutter Pole, Trees and Yokes; weight 25 lbs.	8.50	8.50	8.50
X-80—Child's Seat; weight 5 lbs.....	2.00	2.00	2.00

Wagon Boxes

\$30.00 These are Guaranteed to be our Regular Stock
You will make no mistake in buying at this price

X114—Standard Box, 28 inches x 11 feet.....	\$30.00
X115—Tip-Top Box, 10 inches x 11 feet.....	6.50

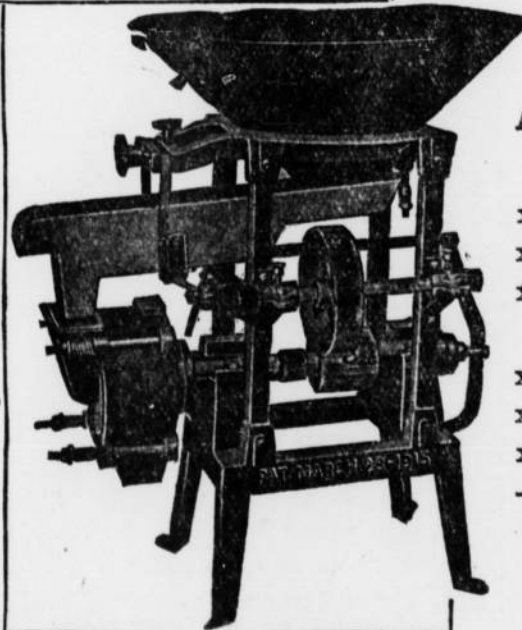
Write for our Special Prices on Wagon Extras



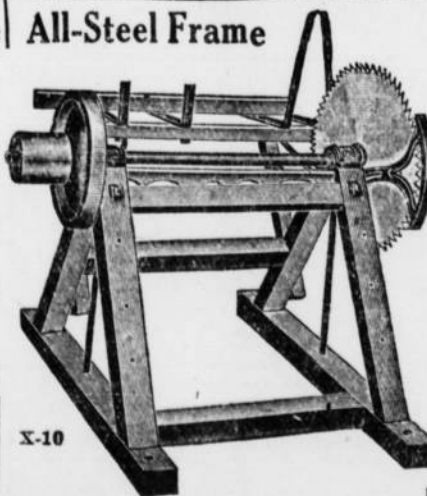
Write us for Prices on
Machinery not shown
BIG REDUCTIONS

This is the Reliable LETZ GRINDER

X-80—Letz Grinder, 6-inch plates, with extra set of plates; wt. 115 lbs.	F.O.B. Wpg.	Regina	Calgary
	\$15.00	\$16.00	\$17.00
X-81—Letz Grinder, 6-inch plates, with extra set of plates; wt. 175 lbs.	F.O.B. Wpg.	Regina	Calgary
	\$18.50	\$19.50	\$20.50
X-82—Letz Grinder, 8-inch plates, with extra set of plates; wt. 280 lbs.	F.O.B. Wpg.	Regina	Calgary
	25.00	26.00	27.00
X-83—Letz Grinder 9½-inch plates, with extra set of plates; wt. 300 lbs.	F.O.B. Wpg.	Regina	Calgary
	30.00	31.50	33.00
X-84—Bagger, for above Grinders. Weight 100 lbs.....	F.O.B. Wpg.	Regina	Calgary
	12.50	13.00	13.50
X-1—U.G.G. All-Steel Tilting Table, Pole Saw Frame, without Blade; weight 315 lbs.	F.O.B. Wpg.	Regina	Calgary
	\$30.00	\$31.50	\$32.50
X-10—U.G.G. Wood Saw Frame, without Blade; weight 265 lbs.	F.O.B. Wpg.	Regina	Calgary
	20.00	21.50	22.50
X-11—U.G.G. Pole Saw Frame, without Blade; weight 295 lbs.	F.O.B. Wpg.	Regina	Calgary
	25.00	26.50	27.50
X-16—Mandrel, with two boxes, grooved bearings; no collar. Weight 125 lbs.....	F.O.B. Wpg.	Regina	Calgary
	12.00	12.50	13.00



All-Steel Frame



U.G.G. M-RE GRINDER

A High-class Machine at a
Very Low Price

	F.O.B. Winnipeg	Regina or Saskatoon	Calgary or Edmonton
X-25—8-inch. Wt. 360 lbs.....	\$35.00	\$37.00	\$39.00
X-26—10-inch. Wt. 492 lbs.....	60.00	63.00	65.00
X-27—12-inch. Wt. 638 lbs.....	120.00	125.00	130.00
BAGGER			
X-30—8-inch. Wt. 90 lbs.....	\$ 8.50	\$ 9.00	\$ 9.50
X-31—10-inch. Wt. 100 lbs.....	12.00	13.00	13.50
X-32—12-inch. Wt. 120 lbs.....	18.50		

Cast Iron Tank Heaters

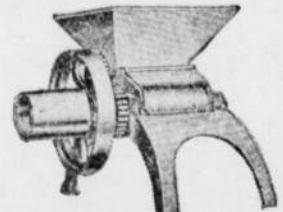
F.O.B. All Branches

X-2—As illustrated, complete. Weight 115 lbs.	\$9.00
X-1—Weight 110 lbs. Price	\$7.50
X-3—Sheet Iron.....	\$4.50



Roller Grain Crusher

Large
Hopper
Large, Long
Babbitted
Bearings
Holds Sack
of Grain
Big
Capacity



	F.O.B. All Branches
X-1—12-in. 2-roll Crusher, wt. 435 lbs., capacity 30 bushels	\$35.00
X-3—14-in. 2-roll Crusher, wt. 460 lbs., capacity 40 bushels	40.00
X-2—12-in. 3-roll Crusher, wt. 600 lbs., capacity 35 bushels	55.00
X-4—14-in. 3-roll Crusher, wt. 670 lbs.	65.00
X-5—Screen Attachments, all sizes....	12.00

Write for Special Prices on Elevators with
Bagger Attachments

Feed Cookers

COMPLETE WITH KETTLE. NO BASE.

	Straight Flue.	All Branches
X-1—20 gallons	\$12.00	
X-2—30 gallons	16.00	
X-3—40 gallons	18.00	
X-4—50 gallons	23.00	
X-5—60 gallons	27.00	
X-6—75 gallons	30.00	
Return Flue—See Cut		
X-7—30 gallons	\$17.00	
X-8—40 gallons	22.00	
X-9—60 gallons	28.00	

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